Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 135 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 132 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 7, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
9th July	Khyber	8,945
12th ,,	Culna*	6,153
19th ,,	China	7,932

*Does not carry passengers.

There are 250 open cot passages available for gentlemen by the "CHINA" sailing on the 19th July. Passengers occupying this accommodation will be messed on second saloon lines and the fare to London is Rs. 450. Quotations for return tickets returning either first or second saloon will be given on application. There are no second saloon passages available by the "CHINA" as all second saloon cabines have been dismantled.

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates, and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Passage fares liable to alteration without notice.

	FIRST SALOON.	SECOND SALOON.		NATIVE SERVANTS DECK.	
	"A"	"B"	"C"	"A"	"B"
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON:					
Single	816	754	606	576	516 250
Return	1,224	1,154	1,044	864	774 375
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES					
Single	768	720	660	552	492 230
Return	1,152	1,080	990	828	738 345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
8th July	Nagoya	6854

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
10th July	Dwarka	Karachi 1 p.m.
7th ,,	Chakla	Karachi & Gulf Ports
10th ,,	Gregory Apcar	E. & S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. (Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Johnsons Mara No. 2	S. Sato	3204	25th June	6th July
Shin Maru	J. Fukaura	4763	20th June	4th July
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4352	1st July	10th July
Kosshu Maru	H. Nagasako	8187	7th July	12th July
Shinyu Maru	G. Konaka	3 75	23rd July	2nd Aug

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. (Incorporated in Japan)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN. Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND MARSEILLES VIA ADEN, DJIBOUTI, PORT SAID AND GENOA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Burma Maru	S. Imai	26th June	9th July	Japan.
Buhu Maru	K. Uchigosi	7th July	15th July	Marseilles.
Siam Maru	D. Imaidzumi	22nd July	25th ,,	Japan
Mikuki Maru	S. Iwazawa	23rd July	2nd August	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA, Manager.

Bijay Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kalantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve Funds	12,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	..... Yen. 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	..... Yen. 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MARUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWER
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA, Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	..... Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nishamb	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at ½ per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	..... Rs. 18,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW, Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds over	35,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India you secur for yourself a Policy which will enable yo to tide over the difficulties owing to the los of income in your old age or provide for you family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before decidin the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum Rupees Ten Lakhs in the First and Secon Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at Law,
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.),
Lalji Naranji Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.), (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions. Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 1283.

SALE ON MONDAY, THE 7TH INSTANT, AT 9 A.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of a Lot of Old Gunny Bags, Packing Cases, Tins of Various Kinds, Galvanized Iron Drums, New Empty Boxes of Carpenter's Tools, Water-proof Bags and Cases of Empty Beer Bottles.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 7th inst. at 9 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of the Store Officer, S. and T. (Embarkation):—

A lot of old Gunny bags, Packing cases, Tins of various kinds, Galvanized Iron Drums new empty boxes of Carpenter's Tools, Water-proof bags, and Cases of empty beer bottles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods taken delivery of within two days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 54 BALES DASUTI DHOTEES.

On WEDNESDAY the 9th July, at 3-30 a.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the New Kaiseri-i-Hind Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd. and on account and at the risk of R. S. Haldipur, Esq.:—

54 bales each 150 pairs Dasuti Dhotees No. 867, 6 yards, 44 inches, weighing 1 14/16 lbs.

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT, AT 9 A.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF ONE OLD HAY PRESS, ABOUT 10 TONS BARK, 43 BAGS WHEAT SWEEPINGS, OIL BARRELS AND BROKEN CASES, ETC., ETC.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "H" Shed of Grain Depot, below the new Bridge at Tank Bunder, Mazagon, by order of the Store Officer, S. and T. (Embarkation):—

One old Hay Press, about 10 tons Bark, 43 bags (3,131 lbs.) Wheat Sweepings, Oil Barrels and Broken Cases, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods taken delivery of within two days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY ENGLISH WHITE DHOTEES.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Bhoorilal Gulabchand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Thucker Ramdas Devji:—

2 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine, fancy English white Dhotees, quality of No. 2222, 50 inches, 8/10 yards.

IMPORTANT TO MILL AND GIN STORE SUPPLIERS.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Matubha Jamietram & Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees concerned and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor the proprietor of the National Trading Co. at the godowns at 10th Khetwadi Lane and Main Road the following goods consisting of:—

60 dozen Shuttles Wilsons.
160 dozen Shuttles other kind
33 8 dozen Roller Skins.
1 roll Sizing Flannel 68ft.
1 roll Sizing Flannel 66ft.
1 roll Roller Cloth.
1 roll Roller Cloth.
1 roll Clearer.
4 rolls Emery Fillets 1¼ft
4 rolls Emery Fillets 1ft
1 roll Hair Belting 5,515 ft.
1 roll Hair Belting 4,416 ft.
19 gross Pickers No. 4.
6 gross Temple Rollers.
9 gross Wire Springs 12 x 2ft.
29 dozen Reeds.
About 17 gross medium bow springs and rollers.
2¼ dozen Temple Cut Bars.
10 gross Comber Boards, fine quality.
2 gross Fork Holders.
P shape Buffers about 5144 lbs.
7 gross Country Pickers No. 4A.
38 gross Country Pickers No. 4B.
1 roll Cotton Pope 2720 lbs.
Picking bands Green Chrome 112¼ lbs. loose
9 nungs Asbestos Red Jointing Sheets 70 lbs.
5,000 nungs blue Dobby Harness.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

P. S.—The above goods will be sold in one or more lots to suit the purchasers.

MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th July, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommend them to our numerous Patrons all over India.

V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

INVESTORS

BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.

We supply you funds on your paying proper margin; We also offer you many other advantages.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD. BANKERS,

109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 22, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th July, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned.—

Ex. S.S. "Kandhar."

No. 16-36—21 Drums Sodium Sulphide.

On account of the Shippers—

A consignment of 6 cases Japanese porcelainware consisting of porcelain enamelled colour vases, jars, plates, candle stick holders in different colours and sizes, jardiniers, bowls, figures, 15 to 21 pieces porcelain tea sets, ivory figures and similar other articles.

Miscellaneous.—English Piano by Kirkman, writing table, blackwood cupboard, bath tub, Military tents, National Cash Register Machines, framed pictures, 57½ dozen rolled gold safety bar pins, etc.

IMPORTANT TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by orde rof the Bank concerned, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, th e9th July, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), the following:—

Ex. S.S. "Crosby Hall."

500 kegs Wire Nails.

SALE OF 23 BALES MOSQUITO NETS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th July, 1919, at their Sale Rooms, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), the following 23 bales of Mosquito Nets:—

Ex. S.S. "City of Manila."

S. C. 148-72 A. B.—11-13-3 bales each 20 pieces, quality A 1405. 72in., A 1408 90in. and A 1409 100in.

Ex. S.S. "War Bittern."

1406-100—14-16—3 bales 11 pieces A 1406 100in., 20 pieces 1406 90in., A 7409 100 in.

Ex. S.S. "Scindia."

1408-100—25-26—2 bales each 20 pieces. Quality A 1408 100in., A 1409 100in.

1408-05—100-27—1 bale 22 pieces A 1409 100in., A1408 100in.

1408-100—28-29—2 bales 17 pieces A 1408 100in., 20 pieces A 1409 100in.

Ex. S.S. "Alba."

1406-90—17-18—2 bales each 20 pieces A 1406 100 in., A 1409 100 in.

Ex. S.S. "Scindia."

1406-90—19-20—2 bales each 20 pieces A 1406 90in., A 1409 100in.

Ex. S.S. "Castalia."

1409-100—30-32—3 bales each 20 pieces A 1409 100in., A 1408 100in.

33—1 bale 25 pieces A 1408 100in.

1408-100—21-23—3 bales each 20 pieces A 1408 100in., A 1409 100in., A 1406 90in.

24—1 bale 20 pieces A 1406 100in.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

Samples may be inspected before the sale at the Office.

SALE OF 5 DRUMS PURE ANILINE OIL AND 7 CASKS NAPHTALINE BALLS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 10th July 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned.—

Ex. S.S. "Montebello."

J. T. M. No. 41/5—5 drums pure Aniline Oil 4,490 lbs.

Ex. S. S. "Culna."

J. T. M.—No. 117—7 casks Naphtaline Balls cwt. 19, Qr. 1, lbs. 18.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th July, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTING TOLLS in the Sion and Matunga Causeways.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, sell by Public Auction, the above right, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th July, 1919, in the Office of the Assessor and Collector on the ground floor of the Municipal Buildings.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner or from the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Simplex Mill Co., Ltd. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and risk of Messrs. Mangaldas & Co., the following very valuable ornaments:—

2 pairs of Bangles set with valuable white diamonds.

2 pairs of bangles set with large white diamonds.

1 pair of pearl raifuls.

1 necklace of one string of very valuable white round pearls.

1 gold ring set with large white diamond.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL TINS AND CASES.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the S. B. Railway Stores Depot, Furguson Road Parel:—

About 10,000 empty kerosine oil tins.

About 5,000 kerosine oil cases with 2 empty.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 7th July, 1919.

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c.

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTOON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BISCARBONATE SODA, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO., Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

DROPS OF INK MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!

and to write with a bad ink

IS A BLUNDER.

"Inkoline" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

Try and reap its Benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO., BOMBAY No. 2.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 231, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BUILDINGS—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes, Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767, Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—PROOF-READER and CANVASSER for a Printing Press. Experienced need, apply to Box No. 747, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2992

WANTED.—An experienced ACCOUNTANT for the office in Fort of a known Mill Company. Competent men only need apply with testimonials stating terms to Box No. 762, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3045

WANTED.—For Attorneys' Office, one ENGROSSING CLERK and one GUJRATI SPEAKING HINDU for inspection and other work. Apply Box No. 765 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3062

WANTED.—SHARE BROKER to sell shares of Rs. 25 of Commercial Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Apply to or see AGENTS., 15, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 3057

WANTED—A SECRETARY for a Trust Concern. A knowledge of accounts essential. Apply in own handwriting to Box No. 750, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2997

WANTED—A competent ENGINEER for a State in Northern India. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials and photo (which will not be returned) to Box No. 753, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3009

WANTED—A fast SHORT-HAND TYPIST, with good knowledge of English for a mercantile firm in Fort. None but competent need apply, with testimonials, stating terms to Box No. 740, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2965

WANTED.—An experienced COMPOUNDER. Salary Rs. 35 or more according to experience and ability. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating previous experience to THE POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road Bombay. 3044

WANTED in Burma, a fully qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER with considerable practical experience of Ginning and Oil Machinery. A free bungalow with light and fuel is provided. Apply with copies of testimonials, (which will not be returned), stating age and salary excepted to Box No. 754, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3013

REQUIRED for Bombay immediately by Company with very large number of Shareholders thoroughly competent and experienced European COMPANY REGISTRAR capable of taking complete charge Share Department including allotments and calls. Applications stating salary desired, age, experience, and when services available to Box No. 763 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 3055

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, having good experience at an Architect's Office. Pay according to qualifications. Apply MERWANJI BANA & CO., 60, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 3024

WANTED AT ONCE—JOB COMPOSITORS. Experienced men need only apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3038

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG energetic Parsee youth, just returned from abroad, wishes to join any business firm out of India. Please communicate with Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2925

A CAPITALIST with Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs, willing to join in a paying concern of yearly net income of more than Rs. 1 lakh, may apply to Box No. 731, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2925

WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Nice PLOTS in City for buildings. Apply stating terms and particulars to Box No. 746, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2990

WANTED ON HIRE—MOTOR LORRIES of 5 tons carrying capacity. With full particulars apply to Messrs. K. WOKAH & CO., 7, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 2983

WANTED TO PURCHASE—LANDS with or without bungalow in suburbs. Apply stating full terms and particulars to Box No. 745, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2989

CINEMA MACHINE—Wanted to purchase films, projector engine, dynamo, fire extinguisher, tent, (new or second hand). Apply to K. W. JOSEPH, Jos Villa, Trichur. 2974

WANTED—PLOT of LAND in extent about 2,000 yards in Bandra or Santa Cruz. Apply with particulars to Box No. 756, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3023

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS of Copra, Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cocoanut and and Castor Oils, Turmeric, etc., to compare our rates before placing orders elsewhere Enquiries solicited. Agents wanted. EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LTD., 193-95, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. M

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ROYAL SHAKESPEARE, 3 Vol. Apply to MR. VAMANRAO, 12, Clare Road, Byculla. 2991

FOR SALE.—Ruston Proctors OIL ENGINE 38 B. H. P. complete and 1 PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 13 N. H. P. Clayton Shuttleworth good condition. Apply JIVRAJ JINABHOY, Goolalwadi Bombay. 3056

FOR SALE.—PROPERTY at DeLisle Road, land 5,736 square yards with six structures, monthly rent Rs. 1,867, price Rs. 2,50,000, Apply Box No. 764 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3058

DE DION MOTOR CAR, 4 cylinder, 4-5 seater, in very good running order. Apply Box No. 737, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2945

FOR SALE—8 tons Stones Breakner, 7 N.H.P. Portable Engine Boiler, 32 B.H.P. Crude Oil Engine, 50 B.H.P. and 7 B.H.P. Oil Engines, in Bombay. M. H. DINSHAW and Co., Green Street, Fort. 2955

RING UP number one-four-five, when you may require very urgently anything in the way of Stationery. No orders are too small or too big for us, we give our prompt personal attention to all. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

DRAFTSMEN and Architects, who desire permanent prints should only buy the best quality Ferro Prussiate and Ferro Gallic papers and linens—we stock them. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

TO BE LET.

TO LET for the Poona Season, High-plinth, large, airy and open Bungalow, numbers of servants quarters, stables coach-houses etc., and large compound. Formerly in occupation of Honourable Mr. M. N. Hogg. Season rent unfurnished Rs. 2,000, furnished Rs. 2,500. Apply J. D. COOPER, House Agent No. 8, Napier Road, Poona. 2911

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 4-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 4-0

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED.

WANTED—1st CLASS BENGAL STEAM COAL for Locomotives. Delivery F. O. R. at Pitsmouth.

Offers with full particulars should be sent to the MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Gondal Railway, Gondal. 2954

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 14th July, 1919, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

Letters from the Commissioner—

1. Forwarding a notification regarding the election of Mr. Hugh G. Cocke to be a Councillor.

2. Intimating that the Chamber of Commerce has not elected a Councilor in place of Mr. H. T. Gorrie, resigned, on the day fixed for the election and adding that it rests with the Corporation to appoint, if they think fit, a duly qualified person not later than the 17th July 1919.

3. Letter from Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas —Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

4. Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Forwarding a notification issued by the Board relating to the Worli Street Scheme.

5. Letter from the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League—Forwarding a copy of the report of the League for the year 1918.

6. Letter from Mr Ananthram Vaikuntram—Regarding the condition of buildings already constructed and under construction at Sankli Street.

7. Letter from Mr. N. L. Phadke—Regarding road repairs near the Byculla Railway Station.

8. Letters from Mr. S. B. J. Bhicaji and from Mr. A. P. Telang—Complaining of the advertisement inviting applications for the acting appointment of Assistant Engineer, Water Works Department, which states that preference will be given to Associate Members of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

9. Letter from Mr. Bejonji Rustomji Rupa —Regarding the storage of condiments at house No. 16, Khetwadi 8th Lane.

10. Letter from Mr. G. V. Patwardhan and others—Regarding the food supplied at boarding houses in the city.

11. Letter from Mr. R. S. Kelkar—Regarding the nuisance caused by the flooding of the open space around a factory at Gowalia Tank Road.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

12. Recommending sanction to an agreement being entered into by the Commissioner with the owner of premises Nos. 560—564 at the junction of Parel Road and Yakub Street in respect of the set-back land at the premises.

13. Recommending that in reply to their letter, suggesting that the Maternity Home founded at Lower Colaba under the Lady Willingdon Scheme may be taken over by the Municipality, Mrs. P. David and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

14. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 850 to supplement the grant for street cleaning and sanitation.

15. Recommending an advance of Rs. 435-3-5 to meet the cost of the work of restoring the drainage connection of house No. 20 (A), Mount Road.

16. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Dosabhoy Edulji Bharucha, regarding small-pox and its treatment, etc., be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

17. Framing, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, certain supplementary regulations for the grant of leave and leave allowances to Municipal Officers and servants.

18. Recommending an advance of Rs. 1,00,000 to supplement the advance for Extra and Overtime Labour, Municipal Workshops.

19. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the provision of a market for the residents of Grant Road and Tardeo, Mr Rustomjee Jamsetjee Postwalla be informed that the matter is receiving attention.

20. Recommending that in reply to his letter, suggesting that steps may be taken for controlling the singing and dancing of Bhajan Mandalies and Konkanee Baloos, Mr. H. L Kulkarni be informed that the Corporation regret they cannot take any action in the matter.

21. Recommending sanction to Mr. P. T. Bhat, District Registrar, Health Department, being allowed to draw a consolidated personal allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

22. Recommending sanction to Mr. A. A. Moulvi, Assistant Municipal Secretary, being allowed to draw the maximum salary of his post.

23. Recommending sanction to certain plots of land acquired for the Delisle Road Overbridge being assigned to the Market and the Health Departments.

24. Forwarding for orders letters from Mr. Shridhar R. Bagwe and from Mr. Nusserwanjee Nanabhoy Bhiwandiwalla regarding the provision of a market for the residents of Grant Road and the adjacent localities, and the Commissioner's report thereon.

25. Recommending that the letters from Mr. F. P. Wiggin and Mr. Alan E. Irving regarding the nuisance caused by the stabling of animals at the premises behind "Shasta House," Dongersi Road, Malabar Hill, and the Commissioner's report thereon be recorded.

26. Recommending that in reply to her letter, regarding the recovery of property taxes in respect of her house at Mahaluxmi, Bai Parvatibai, daughter of Bhat Dayaram Devji, be informed that the taxes were correctly recovered from Mr. Dinkerrao Khanderao as one of the Trustees of the property.

Government letters—

27. Regarding the proposed amendment of section 28 (p) of the Municipal Act so as to have the list of voters at contested Municipal Elections prepared in a certain form.

28. Confirming the building bye-laws Nos. 41 and 41-A and Nos. 41-B, 41-C and 41-D.

Letters from the Commissioner—

29. Regarding repairs to certain roads in Kamathipura.

30. Submitting a report regarding the present arrangements for supervising the Road Department.

31. Intimating that he is making an official representation to the City Improvement Trust for the improvement of (i) the area lying between Mori Road and the Mahim Creek and (ii) the Mahim Kapad Bazar and the land immediately adjoining it.

32. Requesting sanction to the Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
(Contd.)

Electric Supply and Tramways Company being allowed to construct sidings in Connaught and Thakurdwar Roads.

33. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

34. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome food stuff destroyed by the Market Department.

35. Submitting a report as to the steps proposed to be taken to remove the insanitary condition of the shops and places where milk making trade is carried on.

36. Submitting a report regarding the improvement of the surroundings of the slaughter-house at Bandra.

37. Submitting a report regarding a fire which occurred at Musjid Bunder on the 2nd January, 1919.

38. Submitting a report regarding the question of allowing the public to use the Bhatia Baug.

Notices of motions—

39. From the Honourable Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart.—For appointing a Committee to report what steps should be taken by the Municipality to have an efficient and satisfactory telephone service in the City.

40. From Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle—For appointing the President to be a member of the Committee appointed to draw up a representation to Government on the question of liquor license fees, etc.

41. From Mr. P. J. Marzban—For a standing order that the President of the Corporation shall always hereafter be *ex officio* Chairman of all Committees of the Corporation.

42-43. From Mr. A. K. Fazla—(42) For obtaining a report as to whether storage of chloride of potash is subject to municipal license and, if so, whether a license was granted for its storage in the godown of a chawl at New Chinch Bunder Road, and (43) for obtaining a report as to the desirability of framing a rule for preventing the storage of easily inflammable articles in godowns which are situated under dwelling houses or are not separated from them by an open space of at least 5 feet.

44. From the Honourable Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, O.B.E.—For appointing Mr. P. L. Anstey to be a member of certain Committees.

45. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For appointing Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia to be a member of the Committee appointed to draw up a representation to Government on the question of liquor license fees, etc.

46. From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji—For requesting the Standing Committee to consider the desirability of adopting a form suggested by him for submitting the Loan Works Budget.

Letters from the Commissioner—

47. Submitting, for approval, a plan and estimates for an extension of the Malabar Hill Reservoir.

48. Requesting sanction to an arrangement arrived at for the acquisition of a property in connection with the laying out of a 60 feet road in Dadar Kumbharwada.

49. Requesting approval to a proposal for erecting a stable for bullocks and an office for G Ward on a plot of Municipal land at the back of the Purbhadevi Night Soil Depot.

50. Requesting the Corporation to agree to the creation of an additional appointment of Assistant Engineer, Water Works Department.

Schools Committee's Letters—

51. Forwarding a report regarding the provision of a school at Kamathipura.

52. Requesting sanction to a motor car being provided and maintained for the use of the Secretary, Schools Committee, or to a travelling allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem being given to him.

Notices of motions—

53-54. From Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee—(53) For expressing an opinion that the Commissioner should take legal action against the Port Trustees for neglecting to provide privy accommodation for workmen working at the Port Trust grain godowns at Mandvi, and (54) for requesting the Commissioner to improve the condition of certain portions of Samuel Street, Nishanpada Road and Jail Road East, and for expressing an opinion that the public be warned not to use the roads for vehicular traffic pending repairs.

55-57. From Mr. N. M. Joshi—For expressing opinion (55) that it is desirable that the Municipal Nurses and Midwives and the District Registrars should be required to live in the ward and in the vicinity of the dispensary in which they are working, (56) that the Municipal Act should be amended so as to give the Health Department powers to compel house owners to provide dust bins for each floor of houses, and to remove the rubbish to the nearest Municipal dust bin and (57) that it is desirable that the Municipality should maintain at least two dispensaries for women and children for each Ward of the City.

58-59. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—(58) For requesting the Commissioner to proceed with the work of constructing the drainage of Naigaum Cross Road and Dadar Road as soon as possible and (59) Inquiring when the proposed improvement of the Sun Mill Road will be made and to expedite the matter.

60. From Dr. A. G. Viegas—For appointing a Committee to report as to whether the provisions in the Municipal Act for the control of storage of inflammable articles on floors of buildings used for residential purposes are adequate.

61-63. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting (61) a budget transfer sanctioned by the Standing Committee, (62) a list of resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received, and (63) a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

64. Regarding the programme of water works proposed to be carried out during the next ten years and the policy to be adopted in regard to the supply of water to the City in future.

65. Regarding the appointment of a

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
(Contd.)

Deputy Municipal Commissioner and the additional staff required in the Executive Engineer's Department.

66. Regarding the Tramways Company's regulation prohibiting passengers from standing on the rear platforms of tram cars.

67. Regarding the question of revising the constitution of the Bombay Municipality with the object of placing it on a more thoroughly democratic basis.

By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 5th July, 1919.

NOTICE.

FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCANTILE FIRMS DEALING WITH ENGLISH AND FOREIGN PORTS.

THE SHIPPERS and MERCANTILE FIRMS in Bombay are hereby informed that owing to the great demand for getting Ceylon products in Europe and other Colonies and the difficulty in obtaining freights from Colombo; we offer and undertake to supply in large quantities the following Ceylon products from Colombo for transhipment and exportation abroad:—

Tea, Copra, Cocoanut Oil, Rubber, Cardamons, Cinnamon, Desiccated Cocoanut, Plumbago, Cocoanut Fibre, Bristle Fibre, Palm Fibre, or (Kithul Fibre), Cocoa, Citronella Oil, and etc.

Immediate shipments or forward contracts can also be arranged for C.I.F. Bombay or for further particulars, please communicate with,

VILCASSIM BROS.,
Exporters, Importers and Commission Agents,
Taj Mahal Hotel Buildings,
Khata Bazaar,
or Head Office, 3, Queen Street,
COLOMBO.

Telephones:
1923, Taj Mahal Hotel.
2471, Khata Bazaar.
Telegrams:
Vilcassim, Bombay, Colombo. 3012

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 19th June, 1919.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 7th July, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, "Canada Building", Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the 15 months ending 31st March, 1919, and Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration; and,
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd June to 7th July, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GOCULDAS MADHOWJI SONS & Co.,
Agents.

N.B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Wednesday, the 9th July, 1919, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 23rd day of June, 1919, to whom Dividend Receipts will be posted. Change of address, if any, should be notified at once. 2747

NOTICE.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE REQUIRING EXCELLENT SITES FOR BUILDING RESIDENTIAL FLATS OR BUNGALOWS:

FOR SALE.—Very desirable PLOTS in a healthy and fashionable locality, and situated on a hill, commanding good scenery and Sea view. For price and other particulars, apply between 4 and 6 p.m. to Mr. A. L. COLACO, L.C.E., A.M.I., C.E.I., next to West End Watch Co., Hornby Road, Fort. 3032

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 (Rs. one hundred only) per share for the half year ended 31st December, 1918, has been declared and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 7th July, 1919, between the hours of 1 P.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.).

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd June, 1919, to 5th July, 1919, both days inclusive.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to the registered addresses of the shareholders whose names appear on the register of the Company on the 23rd June, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 21st June, 1919. 2909

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a scrip for 29 shares Nos. 3231/3260 of the Central India Mining Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Bai Lakami, widow of Ootamchand Purmanand has been lost, stolen or mislaid.

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the scrip in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

JAGMOHANDAS OTTAMCHAND,
157, Old Modi Khana Street,
Bombay. 3053

LOSS OF KARACHI PORT TRUST DEBENTURE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 4 per cent. KARACHI PORT TRUST DEBENTURE with Interest Coupons as detailed below, originally standing in the name of Messrs. Yusafali Alibhoy and Ghulamali G. Chagla, two of the executors of the Will of the late Mr. Ghulam Hoosein Chagla, and now standing in the name of Accountant-General, Bombay, by whom it was endorsed in favour of Bank of Bombay, has been recently lost. Payment of the said Debenture and Interest thereon have been stopped and duplicate of the said Debenture will be issued to the Proprietor upon the expiration of three years from the seventh day of July, 1919. The interest accruing due, of the said debenture will also be paid to the proprietor thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debenture or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office at Karachi. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and null and void.

C. W. C CARSON,
Accountant-General, Bombay.

Dated the 1st day of March, 1919.

Countersigned
T. S. DOWNIE,
Ag. Secretary,
Karachi Port Trust,
11th June, 1919.

PARTICULARS OF BOND MENTIONED ABOVE.

No. of Bond	Particulars of Loan.	Value.	Unpaid coupons attached
68	45 Lakh Loan of 1906.	Rs. 5,000	Nos. 25 to 60

3042

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council desires to nominate as under 21 candidates for training in the Rangers' Course at the Forest College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for appointment to the Bombay Forest Department as Rangers:—

6 for service in the Northern Circle.
7 for service in the Central Circle.
6 for service in the Southern Circle.
2 for service in the Sind Circle.

2. Candidates should submit their applications in person to the Undersigned in his Office at Poona on the 30th September 1919 at 12 noon.

3. Candidates must be not less than 18 nor more than 23 years of age on 1st April 1920. They should furnish with their applications the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" as described in section 6 of 33 Victoria Chapter 3.
(ii) A certificate of age.
(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations signed by the Civil Surgeon of any District specifically testifying to the candidate's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and general physical fitness for a rough out-door life in Forest Department, and to the fact that he bears marks of successful vaccination or small-pox. A letter to the Civil Surgeon for the certificate should be taken by the candidate from a Divisional Forest Officer or a Conservator.
(iv) A Certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.
(v) A certificate that the candidate has passed one or other of the following examinations, viz:—
(a) the B. A., F. A., B.Sc., or B. Ag., examination.
(b) the Matriculation where no school Final examination exists.
(c) the School Final or leaving Examination provided the candidate can show that he has qualified in English and Mathematics up to the Matriculation standard or for European candidates a certificate of having passed the High School Examination with a similar proviso.

N B.—The certificates (iii) and (iv) must bear date not further back than April 1st 1919.

4. Stipends will be paid in the successful candidates whilst at the College.

5. Candidates must be prepared to serve in any Circle.

6. Any further information required may be obtained personally by the candidates at the Undersigned's Office at Poona or any of the Conservators' or Divisional Forest Officers in the Presidency.

By order,
T. R. BELL,
Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.

Camp via Poona, 17th June, 1919. 2936

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BUSHU MARU" having arrived from Marseilles via, Port Said and Suez the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Landing to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericsen and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused in not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

GRANT-IN-AID APPLICATIONS.

APPLICATIONS for GRANT-IN-AID for 1919-20 from Primary Schools, desiring re-assessment and increase or registration *de novo* should be sent to the undersigned not later than the 20th of July, 1919.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.

3059

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABRAHAM E. SHELIM, executor of the estate of Hanah E. Shelim, of Bombay, Jew Inhabitant has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, exchange, mortgage, charge, possession, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undermentioned at their office at No. 61, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situated at Duncan Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 145 square yards as shown in the Collector's bill (but whatever actual area may be) and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old No. 1806, 1807 and 1809 New Nos. 8937/8938 and 8940, Old Survey Nos. 92 to 94 and New Survey No. 4780 and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 7400, Street Nos. 80 to 84 Duncan Road and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Duncan Road, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of the Bombay Improvement Trust and on or towards the South by the house of Jasraj Muljee.

Bombay dated 5th July 1919.

AMIN AND DESAI,
3065 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MIYA ABDUL KARIM NANDKU and Bai CHINUBAI have contracted with our client for sale of the undermentioned property free from incumbrances. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, ease, lien, charges or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the Fazendari standing thereon situate, lying and living at Balp Sarang Street, outside the Fort being a portion of a piece of land admeasuring 507 square yards in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 137 square yards and required by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 4,607, Street No. 8 and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 6844 and bounded on or towards the North by a passage, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the South by the property of Joonma Sheriff and on or towards the West by a Gully.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1919.

KHANDVALA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3040

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DOST MAHOMED PEER MAHOMED, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client free of all incumbrances the undermentioned properties which the said Mr. Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed has contracted to purchase from Messrs. NADIRSHA PESTONJI BAMBOAT and HORMASJI PESTONJI BAMBOAT. All persons having any claim against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in 120-121 Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of parcel of land with the messuage tenement or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Deulali Pot-Tukdi Nasik, Mouze Sansari, in the Registration Sub-District of Nasik, containing by admeasurement 20 gunthas or 2448 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of land registered by the Collector of Nasik under Survey No. 151 Pot No. 2 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by land bearing Survey No. 152, on or towards the South and East by the property of Framji Ruttonji Surveyor, and on or towards the West by land bearing Survey No. 151, Pot No. 1, belonging to Doctor Coulett and which said premises and bungalow are now in the occupation of the Vendor together with all fixtures, furniture, etc., in and to the said Bungalow belonging and appertaining thereto.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the tenement, building, bungalow, cookroom, cottage, Mali's hut and outhouses standing thereon, situate and being at Gandavli, near Andheri in Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 2736 square yards or thereabouts forming part of land registered by the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 11, Falni No. 3 and Survey No. 11 and Pot No. 1 and Entry No. 606 C and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a passage leading from the Government Public Road and belonging to Bai Pirozbai, widow and administratrix of Ratonji Byramji Mehta and beyond that by the property formerly of Rustomji Bejonji Dalal but now of H. C. Giara, on or towards the West by the property of Dadabhai Edulji Pavri on or towards the North by the property formerly of Jijibhoy Nawroji Batliwalla, but now of Rustomji Nusserwanji Kharas and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Hormusji Jehangir Laher but now of Ardeshir Pirosha Patel.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1919.

MEHTA-DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3063

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BACHULAL HARIVALLABHDAS, TANSUKHLAL HARIVALLABHDAS, Masters BABU TANSUKHLAL and ISHWARLAL TANSUKHLAL (both minors) by their father and natural guardian the said Tansukhlal Harivallabhdas, of Borivli, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to our client the properties described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having claims against the said properties by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same will, if any, be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRST.—All hose four Batty Fields, situate in the village of Kaneri, in Salsette in the Thana District and in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, containing by admeasurement three thousand and eight hundred square yards or thereabouts the same being unsurveyed and bearing no record of right number and registered in the Books of the Khot of the said village as follows:—Shetwady No. 3, Dhep 3 Faras, Revenue Rupee one annas nine and pies seven, Shetvava Kharveti No. 8, Dhep 3¾ Faras, Revenue Rupees two and pies four, Shet Tendali No. 46, Dhep 5 Faras, Revenue Rupees two annas ten and pies nine and Shet Patia No. 11, Dhep 11, Faras, Revenue Rupees five annas thirteen and pies eleven together with the messuage tenements or bungalow standing thereon bearing Notified Area Committee's No. 31 and which premises are bounded on the East by the property hereinafter secondly described on the West by the Bandra Ghodbunder Road, on the South by the property of Gulabdas Atmaram and on the North by the property of Dr. Bhawanishanker B. Dadarkar.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate in the village of Kaneri in Salsette in the Thana District in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, bearing Survey No. 55c, but bearing no record of right number, containing by admeasurement 3,133 square yards or thereabouts and delineated on the plan annexed to the Agreement dated 4th December 1918 made between The Secretary of State for India in Council and Bachulal Harivalabhdas and bounded on the East by the wire fence of the B. B and C. I. Railway Company, on the South by Survey No. 55b belonging to Muljl Goculdas, on the West by the hereinbefore first described property, on the North by Survey No. 55 belonging to Government.

Dated this 5th day of July 1919.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
3066 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that UMER HAJI SOOMAR has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our clients. All persons having any claim of claims against or to the said properties by way of inheritance mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date thereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim or claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mugbhat Cross Lane, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (67 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 1396, Old Survey No. 502, and New Survey No. 7639 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by the property hereinafter secondly described on the West by the property of Bhicoba Luxuman, on the North by the said Mugbhat Cross Lane and on the South by the water well and beyond that by the property of Narayan Balaji assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under D. Ward No. 557 and Street No. 17.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mugbhat Cross Lane, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 126 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 1412, Old Survey No. 502 and New Survey No. 7640 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by the sweepers passage partly belonging to the said Juggannath Appaji deceased and beyond that by the property of Pandoo Balloo on the West partly by the property; first hereinbefore described partly by the water well and partly by the property of Bhicoba Luxuman, on the North by the said Mugbhat Cross Lane and on the South by the property of Narayan Balaji assessed by the Assessor and Collector under D. Ward No. 558 and Street No. 118.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1919.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3041

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have purchased from the Honourable Mr. Justice ABDEALLY MAHOMEDALLY KAJIJI, the Special Commissioner appointed in Suit No. 877 of 1870 at the sale held by him on the 25th day of February, 1918, the commonly well known "Powai Estate" comprising therein the following eight villages viz. (1) Sanki, (2) Tungica, (3) Kopri, (4) Powai, (5) Tirandez, (6) Paspoli, (7) Vikhroli and (8) Kanjur, situate in Taluka Salsette, District Thana. Any person having any claim in or to the said estate or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fifteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1919.

BHIMJI & CO.,
2724 Purchaser's Attorneys.

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LECAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Notice of Sale published at the instance of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., attorneys for the purchaser, in the Issue of "Bombay Chronicle" and "Sanj Vertman" dated Monday, the 16th June, 1919, notifying that Messrs. Gangji Mooljl, Bhimsey Desai, Manek Jetha and Lakhamsey Hadoo have agreed to sell to their client two properties, situate at Gorup Deo Road (Tank Bunder) bearing Collector Nos. 585, 588, 608 and 609, New No. 9/13447, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1C/3722 and Col. Nos. 586, 1588 New No. No. B/17120, Old Survey No. New Survey No. 1D 3/3722 respectively, we are instructed by our client the said Lakhamsey Hadoo to intimate to the public that our client the said Lakhamsey Hadoo has not agreed to sell his share of the said two properties to the client of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co. and that the allegation to the contrary contained in the said Notice is absolutely untrue.

Dated this 5th July, 1919.

DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & KAIKHOSROO,
Attorneys for Lakhamsey Hadoo.
3064

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Re. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

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HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A CURIOUS VERDICT.

JURY DISCHARGED.

King-Emperor v. Nasir Hussein.
(*Before Mr. Justice Kajiji and a special Jury.*)

In this case the accused a Mahomedan was charged with the offence of committing the murder of one Ramabai, a kept mistress of his, by stabbing her on the abdomen with a penknife, on the 8th of April, 1919. The Hon. Mr. D. N. Banadurji, Advocate-General with Mr. Jaffer Hajibhai appeared for the Crown, while Mr. M. A. Azad defended the accused.

Briefly the facts as alleged by the prosecution were these: The deceased Ratnabai and the accused were living together as husband and wife on the ground-floor of a house in Doctor Street. They were not lawfully married, but she was in the keeping of the accused for twelve years. Two years before her death both of them came to live in Doctor Street. The deceased was doing work as a domestic servant and adding to her husband's income. In the morning of the 8th of April the deceased missed a *taviz* (charm) which she used to keep blow her bed. When the accused came home she asked him whether he had taken her *taviz*, the accused remonstrated and asked her whether she charged him with its theft, and immediately after took hold of a *lathi* and gave her blows. Not satisfied with this he drew out a penknife and struck her on the abdomen. The accused cried out "mother, I am killed, I am killed." Her sister who was living in the neighbourhood came up and began to knock at the door. The accused opened the door, and dragged the deceased out of the room and brought her out. The deceased then ran away to the first floor, being afraid, that she would get more blows.

The accused then left the place and went to the nearest policeman on duty and told him that he was struck by his wife and showed him his hands which were blood-stained. The policeman asked him to take him to the place. On arriving there the accused entered his room and took out a *lathi* in order to belabour the sister of the deceased who was waiting there. He was however prevented from doing so. The policeman went to the first floor where the deceased was lying down. He asked her what had happened and she told the policeman that the accused had struck her with a penknife. The accused who was present did not say anything. There was a witness named Jamanbai who testified to these facts, there was also a Borah merchant living on the first floor, near the door of whose room the deceased was lying. He asked her what had happened and she said that her husband had struck her. The deceased died on the 10th instant in the hospital, and the medical evidence was to the effect that death was due to shock and loss of blood caused by these injuries. Any one injury might have caused death.

FATMABAI'S DYING DEPOSITION.

The accused in her dying deposition made before Mr. B. N. Athavle, stated that she was in the keeping of the accused, that she had missed her *taviz* and asked her husband whether he had taken it. He got enraged and struck her with a *lathi* and a penknife.

The accused in his statement said that the deceased was in his keeping for 14 years. He was very fond of her. He had two children by her. He was very sorry for what had happened. The defence raised by counsel for the accused was that he never intended to cause her death or to cause such bodily injuries which were likely to cause death. Counsel therefore asked the jury to return a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder of a lesser degree.

The jury after retiring brought in a curious verdict. The Foreman said that they were not unanimous. One of them, he said, was of the opinion that it was not proved conclusively that it was the accused who killed Fatmabai. As to the remaining eight jurors, the foreman said that they were divided by 6 to 2 i.e., six brought in a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder of a higher degree and two brought in a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder of a lesser degree.

The Advocate-General submitted to his Lordship that it seemed that the jury was not able to comprehend the facts of the case and requested his Lordship to ask the jury if they wanted instructions on any points. In any event he submitted that his Lordship should discharge the jury and order a retrial.

RETRIAL ORDERED.

Counsel for the accused submitted to his Lordship to accept the verdict of the majority of the jury. His Lordship said that it was entirely discretionary to accept or not to accept the verdit of 6 to 3, and in the present case he was not disposed to accept the verdict of the majority. His Lordship therefore discharged the jury and ordered a retrial of the accused.

BOY OF 14 GUILTY OF MURDER.

SENT TO REFORMATORY.

Emperor vs. Mahadeo Ganesh.

The accused in this case a boy aged 14 or 15 was charged with the offence of committing the murder of one Mutha Oraj, by striking him on the abdomen with a penknife on the 23rd of May, 1919, and causing his death.

The Hon. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji Advocate-General with Mr. Mansen Karsondas appeared for the Crown, while Mr. K. Kemp defended the accused.

Briefly the facts as alleged by the prosecution were these: The accused was a young boy of 14 or 15. He was employed as a painter in the docks. On the 23rd of May, he was having tea in a tea-shop on Frere Road. When he went out of the teashop he met the deceased. Both the deceased and the accused were on unfriendly terms. Some altercation arose and the accused drew out a penknife and struck the deceased on the abdomen. The weapon with which he was struck was not found out. But the witnesses would come and say that it was something like a penknife. Medical evidence would also show that the injuries appeared to be caused by a sharp instrument. Either of the two wounds inflicted would in the ordinary course have caused death.

The defence was that the deceased was a bully, used to extort money from the accused and made indecent proposals to him. On this particular day it was the deceased who slapped the accused first and in self-defence the accused struck him.

The jury returned unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder of a lesser degree. His Lordship taking into consideration the age of the accused sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and ordered that he should be sent to a reformatory.

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APPELLATE SIDE.

"WORKMEN'S BREACH OF CONTRACT ACT."

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER SET ASIDE.

Krishnaji Abaji Sutar vs. The King-Emperor
(Mahadevrao Mhasker—Complainant.)
(*Before Justices Shah and Hayward.*)

This was a criminal application for revision against the order of Mr. P. E. Percieval, Sessions Judge of Poona, who confirmed the order passed by Captain Carbould, Cantonment Magistrate, First Class, Kirkee, Poona.

The facts are briefly these:—

"The petitioner Krishnaji Abaji Sutar took some building job-work for a total amount of Rs. 600 from the opponent Mahadevrao Mhaskujirao under a written contract out of which the petitioner received Rs. 570. That the terms of the contract were that the petitioner was to supply the labour as well as the materials and that the agreed work was to be completed within 15 days from the date of the contract. That the petitioner did most of the work in the contracted period but owing to some differences that arose between the parties, some work remained to be done on 12th October last the opponent charged the petitioner under Section I of Act XIII of 1859 (Workmen's Breach of Contract Act) before the Cantonment Magistrate at Kirkee in the Poona District. The hearing of the case was fixed on the 28th October 1918, on which day, the parties put in a compromise petition by which a period of 20 days was fixed for doing the remaining work. The Magistrate thereupon postponed the hearing till 11th November 1918. The Magistrate was unable to take the case on that day so he took up the case on the next day and the only question he put to the petitioner was whether the work was completed and on his replying that some work had remained to be done, he recorded the plea of "gulty" and passed an order directing the petitioner to pay Rs. 570, which the petitioner admitted to have received, within 3 months from the date of the order.

APPLICATION TO SESSIONS JUDGE DISMISSED.

That being dissatisfied with the order, the petitioner preferred an application to the Sessions Judge at Poona requesting him to submit the papers to the High Court on the ground that the order passed by Captain Corbould, Cantonment First Class Magistrate, Kirkee, was illegal.

The Sessions Judge Mr. P. E. Percieval dismissed the application observing "The order of the Magistrate is simply "Guilty on plea. Accused to repay the complainant Rs. 570 within 3 months under Section 2 of Act XIII of 1859." The case was tried summarily.

Objection is taken chiefly on the grounds that the learned magistrate misunderstood the plea of the applicant, which was not really a plea of guilty; that the case could not be tried summarily; and that the applicant is a contractor not an artificer. It is to be noted that this is a revisional application, and the Court is under no obligation to interfere, even if the Magistrate did not Act quite correctly, unless there is some failure of justice. It appears that the money was received all right by the applicant and he had the time originally arranged, viz. a fortnight, for carrying out the work, but that he did not complete it in that time. It is also to be observed that the applicant raises the objections in this court only. From the Magisterial record we find for the statement of the applicant merely "guilty on plea." There may have been some kind of doubt in the mind of the Magistrate as to what the applicant really meant; but it is clear that he did not then raise the contentions that he now raises. According to the statement in the application to this Court, applicant stated to the Magistrate merely that the work was not quite complete and that he would finish it in a few days. I do not think therefore that it is a case in which this Court should interfere, and the application is accordingly dismissed."

JUSTICE SHAH'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Shah in delivering the judgment observed:—The procedure followed by the trial Magistrate in this case is clearly wrong. Offences under the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act of 1859 are not triable summarily as is pointed out by this Court in Emperor vs. Dhondu (I. L. R. 33 Bom. 22), and Emperor vs. Babu Salaji, (in the same volume at page 25.) We must, therefore, set aside the order made by the Magistrate. We are by no means satisfied in this case that the contract in question is within the scope of Act XIII of 1859: but we do not consider it necessary to decide that point on the present application. Further the record does not disclose that there was any fraudulent breach of the contract on the part of the petitioner. These are questions which no doubt will be duly considered if hereafter any proceedings are instituted under Act XIII of 1859 against the petitioner.

VIRAMGAUM RIOT CASE.

EVIDENCES OF PATEWALAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 4.

The Special Tribunal, reassembling this morning, Hasan Ali, Revenue Patewala, Viramgaum was examined. He deposed that he was at the Cutcherry when it was attacked by the rioters, and that soon after the deceased Avail-karkun Mr. Madhavlal made his escape from the Cutcherry. Witness also escaped from the Cutcherry by jumping over the back compound wall. Witness was a personal orderly of Mr. Madhavlal, In the street where Madhavlal had taken shelter, witness found a crowd of rioters armed with swords, dharias, sticks, etc., attacking a Government building used by the police and setting it on fire with kerosine-oil. The rioters brought kerosine-oil tins and gave them one after another to the rioters on the roof of the building who emptied them there and lastly ignited them. The rioters were crying "maro, maro," and "Gandhi Maharaj ki Jai."

After the reshuffling of the accused, witness identified accused Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 14 and 15. Witness said accused No. 1 was armed with a gun while accused Nos. 5, 6 and 7 had swords in their hands. Accused No. 10 had nothing in his hand but was crying "maro". Accused No. 15 had a stick in his hand, and was saying "Bring kerosine."

HOW AVAL-KARKUN WAS BURNT ALIVE.

Ismail Bapat, another Patewalla, examined, deposed that he was on duty that day in the Cutcherry when the order to fire was given by Madhavlal. Witness later made his escape from the Cutcherry by jumping over the back compound-wall and went to Madhavlal's house and found it being looted. Witness further deposed that he also saw Madhavlal being dragged to the Ambaji Khancha. Madhavlal was then unconscious. He was being dragged on the ground. At Ambaji Khancha, kerosine-oil was poured over his body and then a lighted match was applied to him. The rioters also brought out books and record from the record-office and burnt it over him Accused No. 1, Malikh Khutu, was armed with a gun, and was aiming at close quarters at Madhavlal. Accused No. 6 was also there at the time. He was armed with a sword and was inciting the mob. Accused No. 5 was seen by the witness near the Cutcherry. Accused Nos. 5 and 6 amongst others were those who actually sprinkled kerosine-oil over Madhavlal and set him on fire. Witness was being examined when court rose for the day.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

NEW LANDLORDS AND OLD TENANTS.

COURT ORDERS EJECTMENT.

D. B. Taraporewalla Sons and Co. vs. Bai Jaiji Muncherji Daruwalla.
(*Before His Honor Mr. K. M. Jhaveri.*)

The plainiffs in this suit sought to eject the defendant from the second floor of Bogha House at Marine Lines on the ground that the same, along with the third and fourth floors, was required by them for their own occupation. The defendant, who was a tenant on the premises for the last twenty years, resisted the suit on the grounds enumerated below.

(1) That the three floors required by the plaintiffs consisted of 32 rooms with extensive passages and balconies in front and rear, and that the second and third floors with an area of 3400 square feet would easily give to each member of the plaintiffs' family 130 square feet. (2) That plaintiffs bought immovable properties which they resold at a profit and for that reason they wanted to sell Bhedwar House where they were now residing. (3) That according to her information a Japanese firm was already in negotiation with the plaintiffs for the lease of Bhedwar House which plaintiffs wanted to vacate. (4) That plaintiffs similarly bought Dwarkadas Building at Hornby Road and, having caused all the tenants to vacate, leased the whole of the house except the ground floor to a Japanese company at a profit.

Defendant further urged that the second and third floors being sufficient for the plaintiffs' use, she should be allowed to occupy the fourth floor.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke with Mr. A. S. Davar appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. R. K. Dadachanji for the defendant.

His Honor, in ordering the defendant to vacate, delivered the following judgment:—

Plaintiffs in this case are the well-known book-selling firm of D. B. Taraporewalla Sons and Co. They are at present occupying a house called Bhedwar House at Cumballa Hill and have, recently in May last, purchased for Rs. 2,25,000 a four-storeyed house, called Bogha House, opposite the Marine lines Station. For various reasons, to be presently mentioned, they wish to come over to the newly purchased house and occupy its second third and fourth floors. In their affidavit they say that the fourth floor is vacated by the vendor, that the third floor tenant who owns a bunglow has consented to vacate, but the second floor tenant refuses to do so. Hence they have had to resort to this suit to eject her. Defendant resists the suit and in the affidavit made by her husband urges various grounds to disprove the only plea on which plaintiffs can hope to succeed, viz., that of the premises being required for the reasonable and bona-fide use of the landlord.

LIST OF GRIEVANCES.

I may say at the outset that I have personally inspected both the houses. Plainiffs' main contention is that their family, consisting as it does of a large number of tenants, 25 in all, males and females adults and children, is greatly incommoded in Bhedwar House. They are cramped for space and over-crowded. Their menial staff consists of seven or eight Goanese servants, male and female, and four Hindu or Ghati servants. They are greatly hampered for this very want of space at times of confinement in the family and the usual female sickness. For the observance of the Muktad in the strictly orthodox Parsi fashion, which shuns even the shadow of a non-zoroastrian, they have no proper place. They have to use a damp and moist basement for keeping their supplies. Their servants whom they used to keep in an adjoining house, have now to be accommodated in the Bhedwar House, because that house is pulled down. The other grievances put forward are such as can be obviated by spending a little more money, e.g., they can send the boys and girls to their respective schools which they say are far away from Cumballa Hill, comortably if an additional carriage be kept. Similarly they can, by the same means, diminish the difficulty in reaching their place of business in the Fort. To insist on occupying the new premises, simply because they would be nearer to the school or shop, would not be considered reasonable. But the over-crowding and the consequent absence of reasonable comfort and ease which such a wealthy and large family would be expected to enjoy—which they do not enjoy at present in Bhedwar House—would naturally and therefore reasonably make them yearn to secure and occupy more commodious premises. A visit to the house was calculated to give a better and more vivid idea of the cramping and over-crowding there than any amount of recorded evidence. However the recorded evidence itself makes out a case for the plaintiffs. There are ten members in the defendant's family and they use 12 rooms on the second floor. Even then I found them crowded. By the simple rule of three, therefore, 25 members would want two floors and a half, which is what the plaintiffs ask for. Area for area, the three floors are about 500 square feet more in superfices than the whole of Bhedwar House. Defendant, the tenant wishes to dictate to her landlords that they shall occupy only a certain amount of space and no more because her argument is that the third and fourth floors should suffice for the plaintiffs' wants. This is hardly an attitude which a court of law would encourage.

CHANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

A judgment in another case before the learned Fifth Judge has been put in to show that he considered the accommodation in Bhedwar House quite sufficient. But, thereafter, the circumstances have changed. The whole menial staff of 12 to 13 persons has been thrown back into the house from the adjoining rooms.

The defendant's plea that plaintiffs wish to profiteer is not proved. She further contends that the plaintiffs must give her some other place equal in extent to her present premises either in Bhedwar House or in this house. Though not strictly entitled to this indulgence I tried to see if something could be done for her, seeing that she has been living here for the last 20 years and would naturally like to continue there. But nothing came out of it.

As to the bona-fides of the plaintiffs no question has been or could be raised. It is not in order to annoy or spite any one that they wish to occupy the three floors.

DEFENDANT ORDERED TO VACATE.

The question therefore is what time should be given to the defendant to vacate. She has been trying in several directions, but has as yet found no suitable premises. Plaintiff Hirji says that the third-floor tenant, after consenting to vacate, has now turned round and he will probably have to proceed against him in the High Court. This will take some time. I would therefore allow her a little over four months, within which to find out other premises.

Defendant to vacate on or before 10th November next and pay costs.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 1st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's prices.
July	20.31+16
Aug	20.06+16
Sept.	19.91+12
Oct.	19.79+14
Nov	19 65+ 5
Dec.	No quoted
Jan.	19 53+12
Feb.	Not quoted
Mar.	19.28+ 8
April	Not quoted.
May	Not quoted.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m; nearest actual values

Liverpool, July 2nd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
July.	19 75—24
Aug	19 53—20
Sept	19 40—32
Oct.	19 32—19
Nov.	Not quoted
Dec.	19 21—16
Jan.	19 08—20
Feb.	Not quoted
Mar.	18 97—21
April	Not quoted.
May	Not quoted.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values

These rate are unchanged on account of Hindu Amvas.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 30th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	—	21,000
Exports to Great Britain since 1st July	—	—	33 90+86
" " Oct.	—	—	33 66+30
" to Continent Jan.	—	—	33 30+30
Future at New York March	—	—	32.95—73
" " May	—	—	32 48—95
" " July	—	—	32 40
Spot Cotton at New York	—	—	34.16—75
" " Orleans	—	—	33 90 unchd
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	—	—	33 30+8
" " Jan.	—	—	32 50
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—	—	22½
Demand Bills	—	—	45.72⅝
Silver Commercial Bars	—	—	67½

New York, July 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	—	27,000
Exports to Great Britain	—	—	14,000
" to Continent	—	—	7 000
Futures at New York Oct.	—	—	32.16—70
" " March	—	—	31.66—85
Spot Cotton at New York	—	—	33 40—55
" " Orleans	—	—	32.35—75
Future at New Orleans Oct.	—	—	31.90—1.70
" " Jan.	—	—	31.25—1.25
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—	—	22½
Demand Bills	—	—	4.66.10
Silver Commercial Bars	—	—	127½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 1st.

Bank's Rate	—	—	6%
Bar Silver Spot	—	—	Not reived
" 2 months Forward	—	—	
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet—American selling.			
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3rd April 1917.			5
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/m.	—	—	3 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/m.	—	—	3 7/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	—	—	4
" " 6 "	—	—	4 1/8
Interest "day to day Loans	—	—	3 1/2
" 7 day marked loans	—	—	3 1/2
Consols 2½ %	—	—	3 1/8
Rupee Paper 5 % Nominal	—	—	53¾
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	—	—	55
Government Securities 3 %	—	—	55½
Rs. On London at Paris France	—	—	55½
	—	—	29.70

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 2nd.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ Rs. Quoted	—	—	35/-
Australian paid	—	—	36

SEEDS.

Linseed, Paconpore usual Bold July-Aug. Sellers	—	—	900
Linseed, Yellow Gunnoti, 416 lb. ex-ship July-Aug. Sellers	—	—	870
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nominal	—	—	—
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship July-Aug. Paid	—	—	1000
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-Aug Sellers	—	—	960
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Sept. Paid	—	—	900
Toria Rapeseed Aug-Sept. Sellers	—	—	900

METALS

English best Selected Copper	—	—	890
Standard Copper G.M.B.	—	—	88½
Copper Brazilian	—	—	8120
Yellow Metals	—	—	11½
Hard Spelter	—	—	37½

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & E. Calcutta	—	—	Nominal
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta July-Sept.	—	—	42
Buyers	—	—	

RUBBER.

Fine Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe for July Paid Sellers	2/10

Tone—Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 5.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 588 for Fully Good Broach July-August, and quickly advanced to Rs. 593. Later on the price declined to Rs. 590½ and fluctuations followed between this rate and Rs. 593, the tone being quiet but steady. After touching Rs. 589½ the quotation at 4 p.m. was Rs. 590½, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 591. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 591, advanced to Rs. 592½, and after further fluctuations closed as under.

The ready market has been steady with a moderate enquiry by exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	—	July-Aug.	594
Fully Good Bengs	—	July	449
Fine Comras	—	July	527
Good Southerns	—	July-Aug.	583

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 4th July 1919.

Cotton	6,822 Bales
Wheat	2,244 Ovts.
Linseed	6,710 "
Rape etc	2,020 "
Gingellyseed	1,196 "
Poppyseed	2,567 "
Groundnuts	272 "
Castorseed	20 "
Rice	11,930 "
Myrabollams	Nil "
Cottonseed	28,694 "
Mowraseed	6 Nil "
Gram	4,894 "
Jowar	257 "
Moigo	Nil "
Bailey	7 "

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 5.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 30-14-6.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/7 31/32.
D D. on London, 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/s, 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France, 241.
Credit 3 Msd/s, 250/8.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 124.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 120.8.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 201/8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 308/8.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 136.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 261.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 109-4.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady to firm with good business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeei 2402/8, Swan 755, Simplex 617/8, Madhowji 2530, Shapurji 138/12, Kohinoor 1610, Currimbhoy 415, Kastoorchand 1190, Finlay 690, Crescent 2678, Fazulbhoy 887/8, David 735, Colaba 1815, Century 540, By. Dyeing 1630, Ce. Mining 41, Katni Defd. 1860, Alcock 835, Tata Old Defd. 1225, Tata New Defd. 610, Tata Ord. 245, Shivrajpur 42/8, By. Burma 1025, Bt. Burma Petro. 27, By. Tramway 800, By. Steam 422/8, Tata Hydro. 1515, Tata Bank 52, Tata Oil 340 pp.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The market for jute mill shares opened steady and prices firmed up all round. There was a fair demand for coals some stocks being difficult to secure. In miscellaneous section Anglo-Oriental Navigation were in request and advanced to Rs. 47. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 25-12, Chatabar 15-4, Equitable 50-2, Kunuri 15 ex div., Kuardi 29-8, Jumoni 16, Patmohna 24-12.

Jute:—Anglo-India ord. 348, Bally 237 s.l., Behar Jute 4-4, Press Century 17, Craig 11-8, Dalhousie 500, Fort Williams 432, Gondalpara 1,200 s.l., Howrah 45, Howrah "A" prefs. 113, Kamarhatty 925, Lawrence 617, Lawrence prefs. 112, Lothian 413, Northbrook 69, Reliance 47, Standard 638-8.

Tea:—Tutema 14-4.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Navigation 47-4 s.l., Behar Oil 29-12, Bowreah Cotton ord. 395, Calcutta Oil and Cake 20, Calcutta Hydraulic 375, Indo-Burma Tin Dredging 19, India Tanneries 13-12, Indian Iron Steel 41-8, prem., Mackenzie and Co. 1-12 prem., Hyam Sugar 21-8, Thorneycroft (India) Ltd. 14 prem.

Government paper three-and-a-half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-8 to 69-12 and small lots at Rs. 69-14 to Rs. 70.

— Don't Be Puzzled. —

Insist on having only

S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLETS.

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue Black Violet and Green Blue Black each 15 annas per gross, Red. 1-6 per gross.

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STEAMERS
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Built 1918
Dead weight 5000
Also a Steam Launch.
Full particulars from
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C.B. 103.

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WHEN, for the first time, your Baby lay and smiled up into your eyes, it was little short of Heaven itself that opened in your heart. And from that moment, something more was added to your mother-happiness: you knew your little one was content and happy too.

A happy baby makes a happy mother, but neither you nor your baby can be fully happy unless his food is right. That is why you will always nurse him yourself if you can—you *know* breast milk is the best for your darling.

But if you cannot nurse baby yourself—try Glaxo first. Glaxo is next best to Mother's milk because it is pure, fresh cow's milk, made germ-free by the Glaxo process which transforms the abundant life-giving elements into a form so suitable for easy assimilation by Baby as is Mother's milk itself.

And Glaxo has one other great point in these days of hurry and strife—it is easy to prepare. Just fdd boiling water—that is all you have to do.

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78, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GOOD LUCK'S
36 BRASS & 12 WOOD TOYS

Brass Toys.	INDIAN	Wood Toys.
consisting a set of 36 Kitchen Utensils PRICE 5, 4, 3 & 2 Per Set. according to Size & Quality.	made with INDIAN materials by INDIAN labour on INDIAN soil.	consisting a set of 12 Painted Animals. PRICE Rs. 10.5,3,2&1 Per Set according to Size & Quality

Buy these Toys for your Country's sake because your country needs you to buy all that is Indian; buy for your own sake because of their beauty, workmanship and good finish; buy for your children's sake because of their Playful and Instructive organs.

Each Family should have a Set.

ORDER FROM:—GOOD LUCK COMPANY
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Rs. 5
WILL BRING TWO BEAUTIFUL SETSOF
82 BRASS TOYS
40 WOODEN TOYS
Well polished and coloured.
and COSSI SILK
High grade of Suiting piece, size 3½ yds × 54 in.
Complete for one Suit, Rs. 8 per piece.
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Guard against Monsoon by using our
GUARANTEED WATERPROOF PAULINS
of standard Government test and quality
at Rs. 2-8-0 per square yard, inclusive
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Any sizes available for immediate delivery.
Apply:—
Messrs. E. K. PALIA & Co.,
72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Legislative Council, Poona, 12-30 p.m.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bushire, Charbar, and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 1 p.m to-day (instead of at 12 noon on Sunday the 6th instant as previously announced). Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 11 a.m. to-day.

TUESDAY, July 8.

Reception at Government House, Ganeshkhind 8-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

PATEL.—Ardeshir Sorabjee Framjee Patel, brother of Bapujee Sorabjee Framjee Patel, died in Paris on 1st July, age 52.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a programme of 'Kirtan" will be performed by Mr. G. D. Kadam, in the Dorabji's Chawl, near Tarace Tram Terminus to-morrow at 10 p.m.

A CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

On 13th of July, at 3 p.m the Gandharva Natak Mandali will give a charity performance for helping the newly started Kanyashala or New Girls' High School, Poona.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

Mr. S. H. Jahbvala will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "Man, who was born to be King". The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

ADDRESS TO A RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

An illuminating address was presented on the 29th June at Bhusawal by the staff of the Carriage and Wagon Department (Bhusawal) of the G. I. P. Railway to Mr. William Leech, District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, on the eve of his leaving the Railway Co. to join the Indian Munitions Board.

Mr. Leech was also presented with an address by the Train Examiners and Auto: Vac. Brake Siding Staff.

A LOVER'S SUICIDE.

Domingo Lopez, aged about twenty-six, residing on the second floor of Frere Road, was in love with a woman named Rosie, who had been living with him in the same room for some time. Recently the woman got engaged to another man named D. Martin and left Domingo Lopez's room on the 26th June, to be married to Martin. As soon as she left the room Domingo Lopez, unable to bear her separation, jumped down through the window of his room and sustained serious injuries. He was instantly removed to the G. T. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on Saturday morning.

JASHAN CEREMONY AT HUBLI.

The Parsi Zoroastrian Anjuman of Hubli, assembled at the Anjuman's Hormazd Bagh on the 2nd instant and performed a Jasan ceremony to celebrate the signing of the Peace.

The following resolutions were unanimously carried with acclamation under the chairmanship of Mr. Hirjibhoy Hormusji Belgaumwalla:—

"This meeting of the Parsi Zoroastrian Anjuman of Hubli sends its heartiest congratulations to our beloved Sovereign, his Majesty King George V, Emperor of India and his able Ministers and Allies on their great success in crushing for once and all times the Prussian vandalism and brute force that had been threatening the World's peace for the last 50 years; and prays that this just peace won after a fierce struggle of four and a half years at the sacrifice of millions in men and money, may for ever bless this world with universal brotherhood and peace, and help to bind our glorious Empire in closer bonds of unity and fraternity.

"That the Secretary be authorised to forward a copy of this resolution to the Collector requesting him to forward the same to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay."

POSTPONEMENT OF PEACE CELEBRATION.

DISAPPROVED BY KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

KARACHI, July 4.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce yesterday addressed the following letter to the Commissioner-in-Sind:—

The committee of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce observes that the Government of India proposes to defer celebrations in connection with the signature of the Peace Treaty until the cold weather the only reason being, as far the Committee is aware, that weather will be more congenial and climatic conditions more suitable for the festivities. Whilst agreeing with the view that weather will undoubtedly be more pleasant the committee wishes to point out that by deferring celebrations for some months the object that the Government has in view in instituting such celebrations will largely be lost sight of and the natural feelings of joy and elation at the victory of the Allies will have subsided. The committee feels convinced that proceedings will be half hearted in consequence and the Government of India would, they consider, ensure greater and fuller measure of success were the celebrations to take place at the earliest possible date. In this connection the committee feels that it would be more fitting if the days selected for thansgiving and rejoicing were to coincide with those set apart for the purpose by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, viz., August, 3, 4, and 5 so that demonstrations might be of an Imperial nature. The Committee does not feel that adverse climate should, in any way, prevent the peoples of India joining in the Empire celebration and it therefore suggests that the Government of Bombay should be approached to this end."

LORD RONALDSHAY ATTACKED WITH FEVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay was prevented by an attack of fever from attending the Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's Cathedral this evening. It is hoped he will have recovered sufficiently within the next two or three days to be able to leave for Dacca.

PROSPECT OF REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The second reading of the Reform Bill demonstrates what I declared in March last on my return to Bombay, viz., that the Commons would accept any Bill the Cabinet proposed. The opposition was negligible; but the Bill itself is of course very disappointing. Mr. Montagu has no doubt laboured long, but Montagu in labour has produced the proverbial mouse. The plain warnings of Nationalists, and the plaintive prayers of Moderates have all been ignored. There is absolutely no advance on the original proposals contained in the M.-C. Report, unless it be advancing in the direction of the tail. So much for the public opinion of India. Yet it is plain as daylight that the Commons would have welcomed a much more liberal measure in its present temperament out of gratitude for the great services rendered by India in winning the war. Nevertheless, no amendment, not accepted by Government, has the remotest chance of success. The Joint Committee will certainly not embark upon an inquiry of the Congress demands, or the Moderate improvements. This was settled by Mr. Montagu's mission to India. This is not going to be revived by the Committee. The Committee will concentrate its attention upon the workability of the Diarchy. The Indian delegates must devise some alternative. The Diarchy is doomed. Any one who thinks otherwise is living in a fool's paradise. I do not think Mr. Montagu himself is enamoured of it. Even if he were, I doubt very much all his attachment and enthusiasm could save it. The scheme that obviates all the objections to Diarchy, and yet secures all the powers and guarantees aimed at by the Diarchy and legislation by Grand Committees, is well expounded by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola in his minute, who has elaborated upon the preference shown by the Bombay Government to a recommendation by the Special Congress held at Bombay, viz., that an official measure within the scope of the reserved subjects should be deemed to be carried if 40 per cent. vote for it. The only condition I would impose upon this scheme, is that the Legislature should be wholly elective, or at least that the nominees should have no vote in legislation of this description. This scheme seems to have escaped the attention of Mr. Montagu. Whatever may be the final form in which the Bill emerges from the Committee, it is plain it is sure to fall far short of the hopes and aspirations of all, including the Moderates. Under the circumstances it appears to me that we should strive for a better bill by the next Parliament. This can be achieved by associating ourselves whole-heartedly with the growing Labour Party in England. We must wish for the success of the Labour Party. We must also aid them in attaining it. There are two ways in which we can do so effectually. In politics as in war the sinews of war must be found. In my opinion we should contribute as handsomely as possible to the Labour Election Fund. I know personally several Labour candidates would have fared much better if they could have an extra couple of hundred pounds at their command for election expenses. I would suggest that a donation of at least £10,000 be made to the Labour Election Fund. An equal amount should be given to the "Daily Herald", which is doing yeoman's service to the cause of India. I know its disinterested efforts for ourselves. I also know that neither Mr. Tilak nor any one else contributed a single pie to it while I was in England.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Bombay, July 5.

THREE SWADESHI VOWS.

The following are the texts of the three Swadeshi vows as drafted by Mr. M. K. Gandhi for the propagation of the Swadeshi movement:—

PURE SWADESHI VOW.

"I solemnly declare that henceforth in Hindustan I shall not wear clothing except such as is made in India, out of Indian cotton, silk, or wool, spun in India.

This vow shall be binding on me for life or year."

MIXED SWADESHI VOW.

"I solemnly declare that henceforth in Hindustan I shall not wear any clothing except such as is woven in India whether made out of foreign or Indian yarn, silk and wool.

This vow shall be binding on me for life or year."

Explanation:—The true Swadeshi ideal consists in the use of hand-woven cloth only made out of hand-spun yarn, but it is physically impossible to-day to secure a supply of such cloth for any large number of people. It is expected, however, that true lovers of Swadeshi and real art will not only themselves even at some inconvenience wear hand-woven cloth made out of hand-spun yarn but will also endeavour to set going as many handlooms and spinning wheels as possible.

Note 1.—It should be rembered that this movement has nothing to do with the agitation for securing repeal of Rowlatt Legislation. Repeal of that legislation or the granting of other concessions or reforms will make no alteration whatsoever in the Swadeshi Vow or the movement for the spread of Swadeshi.

Note 2.—The suggestion for destruction of foreign cloth in the possession of the signatories to the pledge has been totally abandoned, lest a mistaken interpretation of the suggestion may lead to the growth or the promotion of ill-will against Europeans, the idea of ill-will being entirely foreign to the originators of the present Swadeshi movement. But the pledge precludes the use of any personal clothing of foreign make that the signatory may possess at the time of taking the vow.

Note 3.—Mahomedans, Parsees, Christians and Jews taking the Swadeshi pledge are not precluded from using and wearning foreign cloth having a religious significance.

THIRD VOW.

"I solemnly declare that henceforth I will buy for my wear only such cloth as is woven in India, from Indian and foreign cotton, wool, or silk, spun in India, and outside, and I shall not wear foreign clothes belonging to others or received in present.

Explanation:—Those desirous of buying only pure Swadeshi cloth will remove the words "and foreign" and "and outside" from the pledge.

Note:—This pledge has been prepared for the convenience of those who do not desire or are unable to discard such foreign cloth as they already possess; but it is hoped that those taking this Vow will discard foreign clothes as early as possible and at all auspicious occasion will use only Swadeshi clothes."

AFGHAN WAR.

FURTHER LETTER FROM AMIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 5.

A press communiqué states:—A further letter from the Amir addressed to the Viceroy has been received at Dakka. It is now on its way to Simla.

SITUATION IN DAKKA.

A press communiqué dated 5th July states:—There is nothing to report from Dakka except some sniping at our foraging parties and camp. Near Kohat, some raiders who were tampering with the railway line, were attacked and driven off by the villagers. A party of Mashuds is said to have crossed the Tochi river on the 1st July en route to Khost with the intention of molesting convoys and our lines of communication. A few nights ago the telegraph line between Miranshah and Isha was cut. An air reconnaissance saw nothing unusual during a flight, which followed the line Jandola-Sarwekai-Wano and back, via Gomal. A similar report has been received from a reconnaissance up Kaitu Valley.

KOLHAPUR'S LOYAL OFFER.

With reference to the loyal offer from His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur in connection with the hostilities with Afghanistan, the Resident at Kolhapur has been requested to convey to his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, "the warm appreciation of his Excellency the Governor in Council of his loyal offer of the resources of his State and of his personal services in connection with the war with Afghanistan." His Highness' message will be duly transmitted to the Government of India.

The Nawab of Janjira will continue his contribution of Rs. 8,000 a year so long as hostilities with Afghanistan last.

PEACE CONFERENCE AT RAWALPINDI.

NOT EXPECTED TO TAKE PLACE BEFORE MIDDLE OF THIS MONTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 6.

The "Pioneer" says:—It is anticipated that the Peace Conference at Rawalpindi will not take place until about the middle of this month. The proceedings are to be held *in camera* and all announcements on the progress of the Conference will, it is understood, be issued in official communiqués from Simla. The proceedings will, of necessity, be of a protracted nature as it is believed that the Afghan delegates do not hold plenary powers, and it is probable that several references will have to be made to the Amir for his decision. A minimum period of ten days must elapse between each reference as Kabul cannot possibly be reached in less than three days by motor, and this is only allowing three or four days for consultations between Aminullah and his ministers. It would therefore seem that our troops must inevitably be kept at Dakka and elsewhere for the summer. That being so, it is to be hoped that everything possible is being done to alleviate the existing trying climatic conditions which they are unavoidably called upon to endure.

PEACE DELEGATES.

The Associated Press special correspondent wired through Rawalpindi on July 5th:—No definite news has been received here of the peace delegates, but the story is that they can hardly be expected to arrive before the middle of the month.

MRS. BESANT'S INTERVIEW IN LONDON.

A CORRECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 5.

Writing to "New India" under date 11th June, Mrs. Besant, referring to her interview, says: "I said that I thought that India was fit to rule herself, but could not claim complete Home Rule until she had an army and a navy to defend and therefore we were willing to take Home Rule in stages occupying ten or fifteen years." She adds, "Forty years was the period for which I said India has been disarmed. The period for the formation of home army and navy I put, as in the Plymouth interview, as from ten to fifteen years."

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 5.

A communiqué says that the Government of India have awarded the two State scholarships available in the current year for the scientific study of Sanskrit abroad and the similar scholarship which remained vacant in 1917, to Mr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee (Bengal), Lala Mangal Deva Shastri (Punjab) and Mr. Anants Prashad Banerji Shastri (Bihar and Orissa).

BANGALORE RACES.

THIRD DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)
(From our 'Sunday Edition.)

BANGALORE, July 5.

The third day's Bangalore races commenced in excellent weather, but ended in heavy rains. Just before the end of the fifth race rain began to pour and the effect of the whole day's sport was spoiled. Attendance to-day was larger than on previous days and those present included the Hon. Mr. Cobb, British Resident, and H. H. the Yuvarajah of Mysore. The important event of the day was the Bangalore Cup. The card showed six entries for this race of which three were scratched at the last moment. Senparison was declared favourite from the start, but the price offered was too little to attract any good business. The last race was run in rain. The following are the details:—

THE GRAND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 750; second Rs. 250; third Rs. 100. Handicap for C. B. horses.

Col. J. Desaraj Urs' MISS TWISTUM, 7-8, Young 1

H. H. Maharajah of Mysore's MAPLE, 9-12, J. Rose 2

H. H. Yuvarajah of Mysore's OOMA, 7-5, Purtoosingh 3

Betting: 2 to 1 on Miss Twistum, 5 to 4 against Maple, 5 to 1 against Ooma.

The race:—Won by two lengths, four lengths between second and third.

Time:—3 min. 21 3/5 secs.

THE SARADA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. Handicap for Arab ponies 14-2 and under.

Mr. M. Ali Asker's KEYNOTE, 7-10, T. Melsom 1

Col. J. Desaraj Urs' MOHSEL, 10-2, Young 2

H. H. Yuvarajah of Mysore's PESHWA, 8-12, Rose 3

Also ran:—Marauder 9-5, Reuter 9-1, Mitigation 8-5, Sreenivas 7-9, Orissa 7-0 (cd. 7-5).

Betting:—Evens Marauder, 8 to 1 against Keynote, Sreenivas and Mitigation, 5 to 1 Mohsel, 3 to 1 Reuter and Orissa, 2 to 1 Peshwa.

The race:—Won by half a length, a neck between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 11 2/5 secs

THE PONY PLATE—Distance 1 mile. Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. Handicaps for Ponies 14-2 and under.

Col. J. Desaraj Urs' MUNDERAH, 8-1, Young 1

Mr. J. C. Gaistaun's TOYLENE, 9-0, J. Rose 2

Dr. M. T. Oosman's MASTER PRIAM, 8-9, T. Melsom 3

Also ran:—Berinthia 7-9.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Toylene, 3 to 2 against Munderah, 4 to 1 Master Priam, 6 to 1 Berinthia.

The race:—Won by a short head, eight lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 42 2/5 secs.

An objection was raised against Munderah for bumping. The Stewards upheld the objection and the winner was disqualified, the race being given to Toylene.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs. Winner Rs. 750; second Rs. 250; third Rs. 100. Handicap for horses in the third division.

Mr. Ahmed Sait's LORD ROBERT, 7-4, Purtoosingh 1

Mr. A Sattar's KING MELTON, 9-2, T. Melsom 2

H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's JAPONET, 7-8-7, J. Rose 3

Also ran:—Downey Boy 8-2, Deerman 8-0.

Betting:—7 to 4 on Downey Boy, 2 to 1 against Japonette, 4 to 1 against King Melton, 5 to 1 Lord Robert, 6 to 1 against Deerman.

The race:—Won by 12 lengths, a length between second and third.

THE SUBSTITUTION CANTONMENT PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs. Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. Handicap for Arab ponies under 14-2.

Mr. M. Ali Asker's SUBBIACA, 8-12, J. Rose 1

Mr. M. Goculdas' CHIEFTAIN, 9-7, J. Flynn 2

Mr. V. A. M. Swamy's SILVER PRINCE, 8-0, Purtoosingh 3

Also ran:—Fusilier 8-12, Keynote 7-7, Moonlight 7-4.

Betting:—Evens Chieftain, 5 to 1 Silver Prince, 4 to 1 Fusilier and 8 to 1 Moonlight.

The race:—Won by half a length, 2 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 33 secs.

THE BANGALORE CUP.—Distance 1½ mile.

Mr. C. Newman Saunder's SENPARISON, 7-4, T. Melsom 1

Mr. M. Goculdas' GIPSY'S ADVICE, 8-0, Purtoosingh 2

Messrs. E. C. Ramshaw and A. Nanjee's PANTOMINE II, J. Rose 3

Betting:—2 to 1 on Senparison, even Gipsy's Advice, 3 to 1 against Pantomine II.

The race:—Won by two lengths, two and a half lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 17 1/5 secs.

ENGLISH RACES.

PRINCESS OF WALES STAKES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 3.

Recd. midnight, July 6.

The result of the Princess of Wales Stakes:—

Buchan	1
Leandros	2
Cattegat	3

Four ran.

Won by four lengths, a neck.

Betting at start: 10 to 1 on Buchan, 33 to 1 against Leandros, 33 to 1 against Cattegat.

DELHI TRIAL.

JUDGMENT RESERVED IN SHANKAR LAL'S CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 5.

Mr. Currie, Additional District Magistrate, to-day, conducted the hearing of the case against Lala Shankar Lal and others in connection with the assault on C. I. D. officials.

Mr. C. R. Das argued the case on behalf of Lala Shankar Lal. He contended there was no unlawful assembly and assuming there was, the common object of it could be said to be preventing of taking of notes of speeches by the C. I. D. and not assaulting them. He commented adversely on the prosecution evidence against his client, who, he urged, was not on the spot when the assault took place. On all these grounds he claimed an acquittal.

Other counsel having addressed on behalf of their clients, the Public Prosecutor replied and the Magistrate reserved judgment.

CRICKET IN POONA.

STEVENSON'S XI BEAT POONA GYM.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 5.

In a cricket match played on the Poona Gymkhana ground, to-day, the Gymkhanis were badly beaten by Stevenson's XI by 6 wickets and 142 runs.

Lieut. Stevenson won the toss and put in the Gymkhana first. Fraser and Lea opened the innings for the Gymkhana to the bowling of Joshi and Roberts, the Sussex player. Joshi's first over was productive of 9 runs and Roberts' over yielded 4 runs. In the second over for the third delivery Joshi clean bowled Lea, the score being only 13. Harrison next joined Fraser, but when only a dozen more runs were scored Harrison's wickets were spread eagled by Joshi. Ingram Johnson next joined Fraser, the latter playing cautiously took the score to 60 by twos and threes before his partner was bowled by Rasker. The partnership between Hodgson and Fraser was productive of another 14 runs and then Palin joined Fraser, but 6 more runs later Fraser's wickets were spread by Joshi. Out of those 84 runs, Fraser contributed 53 without giving a single chance and except 3 fours all his score was made up of singles and mostly of ones and twos and occasionally a three. The rest followed in quick succession and the Gymkhana's innings closed for 104. Joshi took 6 wickets for 58 and Rasker 4 for 23, while Roberts who bowled only 4 overs was unsuccessful.

For the Stevenson's team Rasker and Roberts faced the bowling of Williamson and Palin. When the score was only 11, Rasker played in the hands of Stebbing off Palin. Nawale next joined Roberts and at 32 the latter was bowled by a Yorker by Palin. Gaikwad was next in, but after having only 13, played in the hands of Williamson off Fraser, the new bowler Stevenson who next joined Nawale tried to get a couple so sent past the line, but found it difficult to play Harrisen's bowling who came in place of Palin and was bowled by him sooner than he ever expected, the score being 55. Joshi was Nawale's next partner and soon the two players passed the Gymkhana's total. Nawale gave a chance at long off when his score was 54. He and Joshi next opened their shoulders and played all round the wicket and the bowlers who were changed continually, found it hard to dislodge either the one or other, and Nawale soon passed his century and he then gave another chance. When the stumps were drawn Nawale had 105 and Joshi 88.

POONA GYMKHANA.

Lea, b Joshi	1
Capt. Fraser, b Joshi	53
Harrison, b Joshi	5
Ingram Johnson, b Rasker	12
Capt Hodgson, c Stevenson, b Rasker	3
Capt Palin, b Rasker	12
Williamson, b Rasker	9
Tew, b Joshi	1
Capt Faggani (not out)	0
Capt Stebbing, c Stevenson, b Joshi	4
Capt Forde, c Wood, b Joshi	0
Extras	4
Total	104

STEVENSON'S XI.

Corpl Roberts, b Palin	13
Rasker, c Stebbing, b Palin	7
Nawale (not out)	105
Gaikwad, c Williamson, b Fraser	13
Lieut Stevenson, b Harrison	3
S M Joshi (not out)	88
Wood, Tucker, Capt Wright, Patnak and Samson did not bat.	
Extras	17
Total	246

APPOINTMENTS TO I.C.S.

CANDIDATES FROM BENGALI REGIMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

Dr. S. K. Mullick communicates that provisions have been made for the appointment to the Indian Civil Service otherwise than by the annual open competition of eligible Indian soldiers and others who have served in the war. This privilege has been extended to the 49th Bengalee Regiment. With this object in view the Government of Bengal would be glad to be furnished with a list of persons who fulfil the conditions. Candidates must have served in the war for at least one year and must have been born on or after the 2nd August 1891 and on or before the 1st August 1899. The candidate must have received continuous and systematic education of an high type until at least the age of 18 and must produce satisfactory evidence that if he has not received University education he would have been justified in proceeding from the school to a university with a view to taking honours. Prima facie eligible candidates will be subject to such tests as the Civil Service Commission may prescribe.

The selected candidates will undergo a period of probation after which they will be tested in Indian law and languages and other subjects and in riding. Preference will be given by the Selection Board to those who have been wounded, but able to perform ordinary administrative duties. Any attempt on the part of the candidates to enlist support for this application through influential persons will disqualify him for the appointment. Candidates will be divided into (a) those who have taken the full University course, (b) those who have spent at least two years at a University (c) those who entered the forces direct from schools and spent then two years at the University.

NEW INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY'S BIG LEAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The total value of applications to the new Indian War Loan up to the 4th instant amount to Rs. 5,18,38,700. The provincial figures are:—Bombay 2,28,40,600, Bengal 1,24,91,500, United Provinces 66,96,000, Madras 50,66,000, Burma 22,96,000, the Punjab 13,84,000, the Central Provinces 6,53,200, Behar and Orissa 4,65,000 and Assam 4,000.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. SPENCER CUP XI.

BRILLIANT INNINGS BY KAPADIA.

The interesting fixture between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Shapur Spencer Championship Cup Eleven, which came off on the Gymkhana ground, yesterday, was witnessed by a large number of spectators. Rain considerably interfered with the game, and no definite result could consequently be arrived at. The match nevertheless provided some very enjoyable sport. The Spencer Cup Eleven, going in to bat first, put up a total of 179, to which the Hindu Gymkhana had replied with a total of 49 for 3 wickets, when stumps were drawn.

The distinguishing feature of the day's game was the splendid innings of D. K. Kapadia, who knocked up 92 in brilliant fashion. The great Parsi batsman gave a most delightful exhibition of clean hard hitting, his contribution of 92 including no less than nine 4's and four 6's, and he missed his century by a very narrow margin of runs, requiring 8 runs more to reach three figures when his side's innings terminated. Going in third wicket down, he was undefeated at the close of the innings, and during all that time, though he hit with freedom, his innings was faultless except for a chance which he gave somewhere near his half century. And the greatness of his effort may be imagined from the fact that while he hit up more than half his side's total, the next highest individual score on the side was only 18.

On the Hindu Gymkhana side, Pai and Pardeshi contributed 21 runs each and both were unbeaten when stumps were drawn.

Nallasett, who kept wicket for the visiting Eleven, did splendid work behind the stumps, catching one man and giving no extras. The scores:—

SPENCER CUP XI.

Adenwala, b M H Rana	6
J H Elchidana, b Shivram	3
S Gandhy, b M H Rana	18
T R Parekh, c Pai, b Shivram	5
D K Kapadia (capt) (not out)	92
Nallasett, run out	14
Daruwala, c Rana, b Shivram	1
Machliwala, b Shivram	2
Morris, c Bhagwat, b Gandhi	1
Bilnodiwala, b Gandhi	6
M B Vatcha, c M H Rana, b Gandhi	0
Extras	40
Total	179

HINDU GYMKHANA.

K S Bhagwat, b Vatcha	0
K. G Pardeshi (not out)	21
V A Dalvi, c Vatcha, b Daruwala	7
P Gannat, c Nallasett, b Daruwala	0
M D Pai (capt) (not out)	21
Shivram, D L Pupala, R M Gandhi, C H Rana, K N Madan and M H Rana did not bat.	
Total (for 3 wickets)	49

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Spencer Cup XI Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rana	16	2	23	2
Shivram	18	4	64	4
Gandhi	14	1	53	3

Hindu Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Vatcha	12	1	31	1
Daruwala	12	5	18	2

PARSI GYMKHANA VS. BARONET C. C.

WARDEN DEADLY EFFECTIVE.

The principal feature of the match between the Parsi Gymkhana and the Baronet C. C., which was played on the former's ground, yesterday, was the great bowling performance of J. S. Warden, the famous Parsi all-rounder. Bowling with deadly effect, he captured 6 wickets for a little over 4 runs apiece.

The Gymkhana, who had first knock at wicket, made 80, to which the visitors replied with a total of 125 for 5 wickets, thus winning the match by 45 runs. The scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

N E Green 3, P D Dastoor 9, B Sanjana 12, S M Chothia (capt) 23, Kerawala 1, Dr Manekshaw 6, P B Lam 5, S H Mehta (not out) 24, H N Vakil 7, A J Doctor 1, M D Vatcha 0, extras 4. Total 80.

BARONET C. C.

R N Mistry 2, J Parekh 24, N F Daver 13, S B Nagporewala 58, Havewala 5, N B Irani 5, N K Irani (not out) 8, J S Warden (capt), K K Irani, B J Doctor and B Kanga did not bat; extras 10. Total (for 5 wickets) 125.

On the Baronet C. C. side, J. S. Warden took 6 wickets for 28 runs, J. Parekh 2 for 40 and Havewala 2 for 8.

On the Parsi Gymkhana side, Lam took 2 wickets for 23 runs and S. H. Mehta 1 for 24.

GOVT. TELEGRAPH RECREATION C. C. VS. KANARA CATHOLIC SPORTING CLUB C. C.

In the above cricket match played on Sunday on the Improvement Trust ground, Government Telegraph Recreation Club beat the Kanara Catholic Sporting Club by 68 runs. The scores:—

G. T. R. C.—138 runs.
K. C. S. C.—78 runs.

BANK OF BOMBAY V. NATIONAL BANK C. C.

This match was played on Saturday last on the Oval and resulted in a win for the Bank of Bombay Cricket Club by 5 wickets and 4 runs—

The scores are as follows:

National Bank C. C. 71
Bank of Bombay C. C. .....(for 5 wkts.) 75

CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 2,

Recd. 8 a.m., July 6.

The M.C.C. to-day drew with Oxford University.

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Monday, 7th July, EFEF.

THE PUNJAB SENTENCES.

We confess that though our mind was in a state of anxious suspense regarding the outcome of the Martial Law Commissions under Mr. Jones and Mr. Broadway, we were not prepared to see the heavy bill of sentences now delivered by them. Lala Harkishan Lal, Lala Dunichand, Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhry, Moulvi Alla Din, and Mota Singh have each been sentenced to transportation for life with forfeiture of property; Drs. Kitchelew and Satyapal are given transportation for life without forfeiture of property; Swami Anubhuvanand Messrs. Dinanath, Gurubuksh Rai, and Abdul Aziz are sentenced to transportation for life, one of them being recommended for mercy; two others have been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment besides three months' solitary confinement. Many of these gntlemen are known all over the country not only as leaders of political life, but as men who are entitled to public gratitude as pioneers of industrial and other enterprises; but it is without any reference to their material status that we would deprecate and challenge the findings of these Commissions. Much as the faith of the people in the security of British justice has been undermined of late, we have not the least doubt that they will still cling to the hope that the sentences pronounced by these Commissions will be duly reviewed and rectified by higher authorities. It is a matter of serious doubt, whether the trials have been legal trials at all, and the summary procedure adopted for the disposal of the charges against the accused, cannot be justified even on the principles of Martial Law. Trials under Martial Law can be justified only in cases of open violence and cannot legitimately be protracted to a period when the necessity for Martial Law has, even on Executive admission, entirely ceased to exist. Apart from the ethics of the procedure, it is a question whether the permission granted to the Commissions to continue their trial beyond the legal limit of their validity was justified. Martial Law was withdrawn from Lahore on June 11, but the trials which should have automatically ceased as being ancillary to Martial Law, were sequestered by the Martial Law Extension Ordinance. When Martial Law was annulled, it was not right to have stretched its efficacy by special ordinance to a period whose safety could not have been the object of the repealed proclamation; for the doctrine of necessity and the wisdom of expeditious punishment have no application whatsoever. When the Governor-General resorts to the power of making ordinances, he has the responsibility of seeing that circumstances are grave enough to warrant it. Section 72 of the Government of India Act confines the authority to cases of emergency; and what is the public to think of the utilisation of the power after June 11, when the emergency admittedly ceased? The question of emergency is not one of theory but of fact, and it is a matter quite intelligible to the people. Possibly the legal intricacies of their action in the Punjab have ceased worrying the authorities, but we hope that the protection of law will not entirely fail those who appeal for justice.

Letting the legal aspect alone, where is the justice or the statesmanship of resorting to extra-legal measures for times of restored tranquility? Eminent legal opinion inclines to the view that the Martial Law Commission Extension Ordinance was *ultra vires*, and we hope that the defects of the trials will help in establishing the illegality of a procedure which professes to derive its sanction from an executive act which is *ultra vires*. Coming to the human aspect of the trials, we would take the prosecution of Lala Harkishen Lal as a typical case. This gentleman—well-known as a business-man, an ex-president of the Industrial Conference, an ex-chairman of the Congress Reception Committee and a patriot of sterling traits—was arrested on May 6th. He was arrested outside the Martial Law area, but to speak of it may be like straining at gnats. The indictment against him and his fellow-conspirators (we use the language of Martial Law), begins with the Rowlatt Bill. A protest meeting was convened on February 4, but the decision to hold it is called "conspiracy" to excite hostility against the measure and against Government. With the idea of "conspiracy" illuminating every scene, we are bidden to see "revolutionary assemblies", "revolutionary committees", "parades", "mobs" involving themselves "in a posture of war", "dictating terms to Government", and so on and so forth. And all this exciting and dreadful vision of red ruin is put on the screen not to show the culprits as actual participators of violence but as the evil-minded instigators behind. The charge has been reproduced elsewhere and we seriously put it to our readers if as a piece of obvious extravaganza it has not been overdone. If a satirist wanted to produce a burlesque at the expense of Indians agitating against the Rowlatt Act, he could not have chosen a more quixotic picture of "rebellion" and "warlike movements" than what is worked up in this charge.

We do not see the strict language of law which stands for exactness; we wonder if truth can ever be expressed in language like this meant to startle into vivid realisation, but failing in effect. Let us remember that the "conspirators" were men of marked intelligence, and that if they committed any offence, it might have been expressed without bewildering words of exaggeration. For example, "dictating terms to the Government" consisted merely of the proposal that to induce the mob to disperse there should be the withdrawal of the military, the restoration of the dead and wounded to the people, release of the arrested and the appointment of popular committees to advise the Government in maintaining order. A proposal like this from a popular leader anxious to conciliate the excited, can hardly be called "dictating" terms, but then the phrase belongs to the vocabulary of war and rebellion which has been heavily indented upon in making up the charges. The public will refuse to think that men like Lala Harkishen Lal could be so outrageously stupid as to involve themselves in all the farcical details of insurrection which are seen in the charge. If by this standard, any agitation is judged, not a single publicist would remain out of jail and it is useless to attempt to etstablish that to agitate for the repeal of the Rowlatt Act means rebelling against Government. Whatever the accused were guilty of, they should have been tried by ordinary courts and given full freedom for establishing their innocence. Protest against the Rowlatt Act has been deep and spontaneous, and we believe that so long as the Act remains unrepealed there will be legitimate grounds of inward resentment against it among the people. The Government must first recognise that fact. It is now time to readjust the disturbed elements and avoid the doing of all that is hasty or wrong in executive acts. There has been serious mishandling of the Punjab situation from the beginning. We have had side-lights of the story of its "open rebellion." The Government of India and the Viceroy must now relent from their attitude of "inexorableness" and begin the task of reconciliation by undoing some of the wrongs which they may consider were unavoidable in the Punjab and elsewhere.

THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.—III.

The exchange and currency arrangements which have developed in India during the past twenty-five years, are defended on the ground that they are eminently suited to the peculiar social, economic and political conditions in this country and the belief that any radical change therein would militate against the natural laws which govern the healthy evolution of the Indian nation towards a better ordering of things. The people of India, it is said, want silver coins in large quantities, as much owing to their poverty which makes it impossible for them to handle a valuable gold currency with convenience, as to their strong taste for tokens of the white metal. While an extensive circulation of a silver currency is thus necessary in the country the political status of India requires an annual remittance of £20 millions in gold to England for the payment of Home charges and this gold the Government must purchase with the silver coins in which their revenue is received. This obligation necessitates the fixing of the exchange value of the silver rupee in terms of gold, so as to obviate any loss to Government in their remittance transactions and this fixing of the sterling value of India coins has the concommitant advantage of ensuring the stability of foreign exchange so needful for the smooth and profitable working of the trade of the country with other nations. This is briefly the *raison de etre* of the existing system of Indian currency and exchange according to those who deprecate any change of importance in Government's policy and who are attempting to invest it with the sanctity of scientific perfection and the prestige of prolonged practical experience.

During the past two generations, all the nations in the world except England have had to face serious difficulties in connection with the maintenance of a satisfactory monetary standard and they have at last pitched upon gold as the standard metal for foreign payments and internal currencies. The struggle for bimetalism ended in discomfiture owing to the impossibility of securing an international agreement and each nation had to adjust its currency system with a view to the establishment of the gold standard. India had no double standard to maintain as her standard was silver, thanks to the policy of Government which had demonetised gold though it was popular in the country, and she was interested in the fall of the sterling value of silver only to the extent of the gold remittances of Government. The alternative courses for adoption were, (1) to reduce the sterling obligations of Government by economy and retrenchment, (2) to impose additional taxation so as to meet the impending increasing losses to the treasury and (3) to adopt the gold standard by stopping the mints to the private coinage of rupees and thus forcing up their value in gold. Fixed sterling remittances to be made to other countries, must ever prove embarrassing to any Government, and in India in spite of constant exhortations in favour of economy and the reduction of Home Charges, nothing was done and the amount of obligations increased from year to year. In its petition to the House of Commons, the Indian Association had pointed out in 1893, that the only remedy that Government could adopt was greater economy in military expenditure, the reduction of the gold obligations of India, the greater employment of Indians in the place of Anglo-Indian officials and, if necessary, the imposition of an import duty on articles neither produced nor consumed by the mass of the population in this country. Mr. W. Martin Wood, some time Editor of the "Times of India," had shown how owing to the fact that India was not a self-contained and self-governing country, the mere establishment of a gold standard, though it might disguise the figure of loss by exchange, "could not by one iota affect the one dominating fact in Indian finance that a transfer of revenues or produce was to be made to this country (England) without any monetary or commercial return." He suggested it as the one effectual and prominent remedy that the British Treasury should sustain, as had been proposed by Wingate 40 years previously, some appreciable portion of the Home Charges which represented that control over India and its resources that had yielded to the United Kingdom millions on millions of national wealth, to say nothing of political prestige.

The British Government granted no relief to India which justice demanded, while in the words of Mr. Leonard Courtney, who was a member of the Herschell Committee, it was the greatest obstacle, "perhaps the only substantial obstacle to the establishment of an international agreement, for the use of silver as money, which without attempting to restore the position of twenty years since, would relieve India from the anxiety of a further depreciation of its revenue in relation to its liabilities." Those who point to the success of the policy initiated in 1893 and elaborated (in the wrong way) in the succeeding years as a justification for a refusal to depart from the present position except in matters of detail, have to be reminded of the above 'skelton in the Anglo-Indian closet.' The Fowler Committee never contemplated the reduction of the whole internal currency of India to the position of what is in other countries a mere subsidiary coinage, but wanted India to have a real gold standard. The Chamberlain Commission and those who accept its views on this question, are content with the stability which the exchange standard ensured to India and, when with the appreciation of silver the fixed parity is broken, they would counsel the raising of the sterling value of the rupee to a higher limit regardless of the consequences. It is accepted as an established principle that the parity of the rupee with gold can be artificially maintained by State manipulation and it is believed that this is all that the Government is concerned with as by that policy the people also get what currency they need for internal purposes. This belief has been elevated to the status of an important economic doctrine and the examples of certain countries are quoted as illustrations of the truth of the new law. We are here reminded of an observation of the late Mr. Justice Ranade with reference to the so-called system of territorial division of labour by which the orthodox economists assigned to the backward torrid zone regions of Asia the duty of producing raw materials and claimed for the advanced European temperate zone countries the work of transport and manufactures as a division of labour in production, fraught with the highest advantage to all, almost a providential dispensation against which if would be foolish to rebel. Under the new currency dispensation, self-governing countries are to have a gold standard and a currency convertible into the standard metal, and dependent countries, like India, are to be content with a token currency with a nominal gold standard!

Notes of the Day.

"Peace on Earth. . . . ."

In accordance with the Royal Proclamation, in all parts of the Empire a common prayer of thanksgiving went forth yesterday for humanity's deliverance from the carnage of Armeggedon. Never in history have men borne sacrifices and sufferings in common as they did during the war that has just ended. Never before in history has a common hope of a new world based on liberty, justice and right inspired men as it inspires them to-day. That hope cannot be realised except through the harmonious cooperation of nations born of goodwill among men.

Mr. Kalinath Roy.

The whole country will be deeply thankful to Lord Chelmsford for his action in commuting the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment, passed against Mr. Kalinath Roy, into one of three months. The feeling of gratitude will, however, not be unmixed, for there will be deep disappointment that the Viceroy has not released Mr. Roy. Mr. Roy's countrymen have not been convinced that he was guilty of the offences charged against him and, therefore, they will continue to believe that there has been a miscarriage of justice in his case until a higher court declares that the conviction was justified in law. Nevertheless, we trust Lord Chelmsford's decision is an indication that his Government have entered upon the task of reconciliation and that it is only an earnest of other acts which will fully restore people's faith in British justice, sorely shaken by recent happenings, especially in the Punjab.

The Russian Situation.

It is difficult to say whether the downfall of the Bolshevik Government at Petrograd is as imminent as the Helsingfors telegrams suggests. For weeks, if not months, we have been hearing that the evacuation of Petrograd and the flight of the Bolshevik leaders were impending, but nothing has taken place and the Lenin-Trotsky combination has so far remained unshaken. If, indeed, the situation is as desperate as is described, then we may hear of some dramatic turn of events in North Russia, at any rate. If the report proves to be premature the Allies will have to revise their Russian policy with a view to bring about some material results in the immediate future, for the present policy of drift cannot last long. The Labour Conference at South Port, which competent observers have declared to be the most momentous session in the history of the movement, has, by an overwhelming majority of votes, passed a resolution urging the Trade Union Congress to take steps to prepare industrial action in order to compel the Government to cease the operations in Russia. The Russian policy of the Coalition Government has never found favour in the eyes of British Labour which has been insisting that Britain should wash her hands off the Russian business and let the Russians themselves settle their affairs in the best way they can.

Opposition Against Interference.

The Government's explanation, however, has been that what help has been rendered to the small Russian nationalities fighting for existence against the Bolsheviks has been on a small scale and that

"We are endeavouring to wind up our affairs in North Russia and it is our hope that North Russia will become self-supporting before the end of summer and that then we shall be able to come away having honourably discharged our duty to those people to whom we have committed ourselves during the time of the war."

Summer is nearing its end and if we are to rely on Mr. Churchill's programme, British operations in North Russia at least will be in the process of being wound up by the end of this month. But it will be too much to expect that by that time North Russia will be "self-supporting"—which is the condition precedent to British withdrawal. Hence, if matters do not rapidly improve, Government's position in regard to Russian affairs will be an unenviable one. Labour, however, is not alone in its opposition to the Government's Russian policy. The British people, too, as a whole appear to be getting tired of operations of any sort not immediately connected with the measures against Germany. Apparently Labour in all Allied countries also is combining against attempts by the Allied Governments to interfere in Russia. The Labour strikes in France and Italy have had as one of their objects the compulsion of their respective Governments to cease operations against the Russians.

Another Epidemic?

The Government of India have done well to warn the Provincial Governments, and through them, the local authorities and public bodies throughout the country, of the possibility of a recrudescence of influenza in India and of the need of taking precauticnary measures betimes. Last time the epidemic took everyone completely by surprise and the country had to pay dearly for it, the toll in deaths alone exceeding five million. Almost a year has passed since the dread epidemic made its appearance in India and the country is still far from shaking off its evil effects. The death-rate in Bombay city, for instance, is being maintained at nearly double the normal rate ever since January last. The mortality from influenza has been correspondingly high. It is, however, too, early to base any conclusion on the City's vital statistics or to prognosticate whether there will or will not be a recrudescence of influenza in the near future. The next few weeks or months will have to be carefully watched for signs of trouble in this direction. A report comes from Madras that during the last fortnight there has been an increase in the incidence of fever cases there and that it appears to be due to recrudescence of influenza. Similarly, a Rangoon report says that last week out of 423 deaths 107 were from influenza. Are these definite signs that the epidemic is once more raising its head? In any case the wise policy is to be forearmed against any recrudescence.

Official and Personal.

The Maharajah of Bikanir left Marseilles on July 3rd, on board the Manora for India.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House on Saturday.

The Hon. Sir John and Lady Heaton, Major and Mrs. W. M. Houston arrived at Government House on Saturday.

SENTENCES IN PUNJAB PROSECUTIONS.

HARKISHANLAL, DUNICHAND CHOWDHURY AND TWO OTHERS TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

SIX ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LAHORE, July 5.

Judgment was delivered, to-day, by the Martial Law Commission, presided over by Mr. Justice Leslie Jones, in the Lahore case, in which Lala Harkishen Lal, Lala Dunichand, Rambhuj Dutt and others were charged with offences under sections 121, 124A, etc., I.P.C. Lala Harkishen Lal, Barrister-at-Law, Lala Dunichand, Bar.-at-Law, Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhury, pleader, Moulvi Alla Din and Mota Singh were each sentenced to transportation for life with forfeiture of property.

Dr. Gokal Chand Narang, Bar.-at-Law, Lala Dharamdas Suri, pleader, Sardar Habibulla Khan, Bar.-at-Law, Syed Mohsin Shah, vakil, Dr. Karam Chand Hiteishi and Mathura Prasad were acquitted.

DRS. KITCHLEW AND SATYAPAL TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

SEVERAL OTHERS SIMILARLY SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LAHORE, July 2.

Judgment was also delivered to-day by the Martial Law Commission, presided over by Mr. Justice Broadway, in the Amritsar conspiracy case, in which Drs. Satyapal, Kitchlew, Bashir and others were charged under Sections 121, 124 (a), etc.

The following were the sentences: Dr. Muhammad Bashier, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, Bar.-at-Law and Dr. Satyapal, M.B., were convicted under Section 124 (a) and sentenced to transportation for life, without forfeiture of property.

Swami Anubhavanand, Dinanath, Gurbaksh Rai, Ghulam Muhammad and Abdul Aziz were convicted, under Section 121 of the I.P.C. and each sentenced to transportation for life (one being recommended for mercy).

Kotumal and Narain Das were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and three months' solitary confinment.

Badrul Islam Khan, Gurdial Singh, Ghulam Nabi, Muhhammad Ismail and Moti Ram Mehra were acquitted.

PRECIS OF CHARGES AGAINST ACCUSED.

The following is the precis of the charges against Lala Harkishanlal, Pandit Rambnaj Dutt, Mr. Dunichand, Dr. Dharamdas Suri, Mr. Goculchand Narang, Mr. Habibulla and Mr. Mohsin Shah:—

"A measure for dealing with the apprehension of persons accused of anarchical and revolutionary crime, where a state of such crime was considered to exist generally, on the recommendation of the Rowlatt Commission was under the consideration of Government of India.

This measure was introduced into the Imperial Council on 6th February 1919.

In order, by the show of agitation against this measure, to induce the Government of India to withdraw it, certain of the accused conspired with others to hold a protest meeting in Lahore on February 4th.

This meeting was convened by the accused Ram Bhuj Datt and Duni Chand and was attended by the accused Dharam Das Suri, Ram Bhuj Datt, Duni Chand, Gokal Chand, Habib Ullah and Mohsan Shah. In the course of the speeches, in order to excite hostility against the measure and against Government, the accused uttered sedition and spread false reports as to the nature and subject of the measure. While the said measure was under the consideration of the Imperial Council and in order to increase the hostility against it and against Government, certain of the accused with others conspired to hold another meeting on the 9th March in Lahore. This meeting was convened by Duni Chand; attended by accused Ram Bhuj Dutt, Duni Chand, Dharam Das Suri, Gokal Chand Narang and Habib Ullah and seditious addresses and false reports as to the nature and object of the said measure were given and circulated by the accused Ram Bhuj Datt, Gokal Chand and Habib Ullah Khan.

The measure commonly known as the Rowlatt Bill was passed by the Imperial Council on the 18th March 1919.

Thereupon a general conspiracy was formed by persons outside the Punjab, with whom the accused associated to hold tumultuous meetings and to order a general strike, with the object of inflaming popular feeling against Government and to so overawe it as to try and induce the vetoing of the measure.

Accordingly throughout India, and in the Punjab in particular, the accused started a general strike, commonly known as a *hartal*, to take place on the 30th March, intending thereby to induce disorder, paralyse the economic life of the country and excite disaffection and hatred towards Government.

To give effect to this general strike efforts were made by threats and persuasions and deliberate misrepresentation of the scope and objects of the measure, to induce shopkeepers to close their shops, and workmen, servants and others to close work, and further mass meetings were to be held to excite disaffection and hatred against Government. The methods of this great strike were euphemistically called Passive Resistance. In accordance with the plans of this general conspiracy a mass-meeting was convened for 30th March in Lahore by the accused Duni Chand, Ram Bhuj Datt, Gokal Chand Narang and Habib Ullah Khan and a general strike ordained.

In obedience to instruction from conspirators outside the Punjab this mass meeting and general strike was postponed until 6th of April.

A fresh mass meeting for same object and with the same intention was convened by the accused Harkishan Lal Ram Bhuj Datt, Duni Chand, Dharam Das Suri, Gokal Chand, among others for the 6th April in the Bradlaugh Hall. The said mass meeting was attended by Harkishan Lal, Ram Bhuj Datt, Dharam Das Suri, Duni Chand, Gokal Chand, Mathura Prasad, Habib Ullah Khan and Karam Chand Hiteshi, and addresses of an inflammatory and seditious nature further misrepresenting the scope and objects of the Rowlatt Act were delivered by the accused Ram Bhuj Datt, Dharam Das Suri, Gokal Chand, Mathura Prasad, Habib Ullah and Karam Chand Hiteshi with the intention of exciting disaffection and hostility against the Government and with the knowledge that such incitement would lead to disorder, rioting and waging war against the King. Prohibitions against the holding of processions with a view to preserve the peace were issued by the Superintendent of Police, Lahore. In spite of these prohibitions, mobs of an unruly, tempestuous and riotous nature with inflammatory flags and other symbols marched to the Bradlaugh Hall with the active connivance and encouragement of certain of the accused.

Inside and outside the Bradlaugh Hall seditious and inflammatory cries were uttered, British Officers in uniform and other Europeans were openly insulted by members of the riotous assembly and the mob was complimented on its orderly behaviour by the accused Habib Ullah Khan As a result of the incitements conveyed in the speeches of the accused abovementioned and others, members of the said assembly on dispersal paraded through a part of Lahore in a riotous, tumultuous and seditious manner.

On the 9th April in pursuance of the conspiracy to excite disaffection and feelings of enmity against Government and on the occasion of the Ram Naumi procession the accused Ram Bhuj Datt and Gokal Chand, Dharam Das Suri and Duni Chand and others encouraged the fraternization of Hindus and Mahomedans against the Government as by law established.

On the 10th April the Government of the Punjab with a view to maintain peace and order, prevented the ingress of one of the conspirators by name Gandhi into the Province and on the same date ordered the deportation of two other conspirators from Amritsar by name Kitchlew and Satyapal.

The precautionary measures of the Government for the preservation of peace and order were seized upon by the conspirators to wage war against the King.

In Amritsar Europeans were foully murdered, their property burnt and otherwise looted and destroyed. In Lahore on the receipt of the news in conjunction with the riot in Amritsar and elsewhere large mobs, incited by the previous seditious and inflammatory utterances and acts of the accused, thus rose in rebellion against the King. Acts of war were committed on the Upper Mall, in Landa Bazar, at Mochi Gate, and at Lahori Gate, and the mob waging war were dispersed by firing on the 10th for the riots on the Mall. The accused Duni Chand demanded deliveration of the persons arrested. Among the persons at Lahori Gate were the accused Ram Bhuj Datt and Duni Chand and at Mochi Gate Mohsan Shah.

On the 11th April in pursuance of the object of conspiracy a general strike or *hartal* was again proclaimed which continued for some days. On the same day riotous and seditious mobs paraded the city of Lahore in a posture of war and inflammatory notices were posted in the city. A tumultous and seditious mob assembled at the Badshahi Mosque. The said mob included the accused Ram Bhuj Ratt, Duni Chand, Harkishan Lal, Dharam Das Suri, Gokal Chand Narang, S. Mohsan Shah, M. Allah Din and Mota Singh, and was addressed in a seditious and inflammatory manner by the accused M. Allah Din, Mota Singh and Ram Bhuj Datt. On the proposal of Duni Chand and Ram Bhuj Datt the said mob elected a committee of a revolutionary character to conduct a general strike, control the revolutionary movements and to advice those in rebellion and hostility to the King as to the line of action which should be adopted.

On the 12th April, a riotous mob assembled near the Fort. A meeting of rioters at the instance of the accused Ram Bhuj Ratt and Duni Chand assembled in the Badshahi Mosque. This riotous and seditious meeting assaulted Inspector Ali Gohar. It was addressed in a seditious and inflammatory manner by Ram Bhuj Datt and Duni Chand and a new committee was formed including the accused Harkishan Lal, Ram Bhuj Datt, Duni Chand, Dharam Das Suri, Gokal Chand, Habib Ullah, Mohsan Shah, for the same purpose as the committee of the 11th.

On the same day Gokal Chand, Ram Bhuj Datt and Duni Chand dictated terms to Government for the stoppage of the general strike and rebellion and insulted loyal citizens. The riotous and seditious mob on leaving the Badshahi Mosque attacked forces

(Continued on page 8)

INDIAN REFORMS BILL.

PERSONNEL OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

LORD SELBORNE AS CHAIRMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 6.

There is reason to believe that the House of Lords members of the Joint Committee on the Reforms Bill will be Lord Selborne, Chairman, Lord Crewe, Lord Midleton, Lord Sydenham, Lord Carmichael, Lord Sinha and Earl Northumberland. The first meeting will probably take place next week.

LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 6.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon notified the motion to appoint the House of Lords members of the Joint Committee on the Reform Bill. The names will be as cabled earlier but it is expected that Lord Carmichael will be omitted and Lord Islington added.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 6.

The following Members of Parliament have been proposed as members of the Joint Committee on the Reforms Bill:—Mr. Montagu, Sir H. Craik, Mr. T. J. Bennett, Sir J. D. Rees, Sir Donald Maclean, Capt. Ormsby Gore and the Labour member Mr. Spoor.

CURZON'S MOTION IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd., 6 p.m., July 6.

Moving the resolution agreeing to the establishment of a Joint Committee on the Indian Reform Bill, Lord Curzon said he was unable at present to name the peers who were proposed as the members of the Committee, but he hoped that an announcement would be made shortly. He emphasised that the members of the Committee were in no way Government nominees, but would fairly represent different important sections of the House who were qualified to deal with the matter. The report of Lord Crewe's Committee would be referred to the Joint Committee in order that the provisions arising from it might be incorporated in the Bill.

Lord Crewe, interrupting, said the report of his Committee was ready.

AUGUST DECLARATION BINDING.

Lord Curzon, proceeding, emphasised the binding nature of the Declaration of 20th August, 1917, on the British nation, and that the Bill as it left the Joint Committee might vary the method of giving effect to the principles of the Declaration, but it must not secretly undermine or destroy it. He emphasised the importance of time. Government did not desire unfairly or unduly to hurry the supreme, momentous task of the Committee; but India was expectant. Hopes had been raised in India which it was undesirable unfairly to disappoint, therefore the Committee should proceed with its labours as expeditiously as possible.

INDIA MOVING VERY FAST.

He also emphasised that things were moving very fast in India. His idea when Viceroy was that India was a supreme and magnificent trust. He saw India under just, efficient and humane government moving steadily forward in the direction of self-realisation, and he was content to watch and, to the best of his ability, assist that process. He did not then favour leaps in the dark: He preferred steady advance in daylight. He supposed his ideas would now be regarded as old-fashioned and his pace slow. He recognised that the temper, attitude and aspirations of Indians had greatly changed, and the movement had been greatly accelerated by the Indian participation in the war, and the admission of India on equal footing with the Dominions to the Imperial Conference, the Peace Conference, and the League of Nations.

CONCESSIONS TO INDIANS.

These great and significant steps must be accompanied by corresponding advance in the power of political expression and the recognition of responsibility conceded to Indian peoples. He was not so sanguine as to pretend that all would be plain sailing—in future. He could quite imagine that the reverse would be the case. Possibly the present schemes would not be permanent; possibly, like the Morley-Minto Reforms, they would fail of their mark and the result would be a disappointment. Possibly India, like all Eastern countries, was faced with a period of unrest. He hoped the Committee would not be deterred from the labours by such a prospect. It was their task to endeavour to find a channel in which the legitimate aspirations of Indians could flow, and to dam the dangerous currents.

The Committee should try to keep and in no way daunt or quench the spirit, the traditions and the efficiency of the Indian Civil Service, whose zealous and devoted labours had mainly enabled India to take her present place in the estimation of the world. The life of the Indian Civil Servant was yearly more difficult; let us do nothing to make it harder in future. Any lowering of the standard of the Civil Service would be a heavy price to pay for the gratification of political ambitions, however responsible.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S AUTHORITY MUST REMAIN UNIMPAIRED.

The Committee should do nothing to impair or diminish the authority of the Central Government in India which was the supreme symbol and custodian of law, authority and justice, representing the British Crown and the British Parliament and setting the high standard of efficiency and rectitude in the Administration. He hoped the Government of India and the Executive Council at the Headquarters would not be made the sport of the warring factions or the victims of Parliamentary vicissitudes. The Government of India should be free from partisanship, also from the illegitimate forms of pressure; it should not be exposed to discomfiture or defeat. In the last resort its authority and decision, subject to the controlling influence of the Imperial Government should prevail.

"MASSES WANT SECURITY AND JUSTICE."

Nothing should be done to weaken or diminish the protection of the vast multitude of the poorer classes in India by the Government of India. The franchise was nothing to a great mass of the Indian people; it would not touch them at all. They really wanted security, justice and freedom from oppression, for which they had learned to look to British Governors. Nothing should be said or done to encourage the belief that India could safely cut herself adrift from the Imperial connection. The advance in self-realisation of India could best be secured under British protection and guidance. (Cheers.)

REFORMS "INEVITABLE."

Lord Salisbury complained that in view of the serious misgivings of local Governments in India Parliament had not been properly treated by the Government in laying this very difficult question before them. The House was not pledged to the principle of the Bill but in view of Government's action they must accept the fact that the Reform, throwing more responsibility upon Indians, was inevitable. The production of this policy at such a crisis was a blunder of the first magnitude; all they had got to do now was to try and prevent a disaster. He hoped the Committee would not be afraid, if evidence justified it, to differ, however widely, from the conclusions of Mr. Montagu.

The resolution was agreed to.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

GENUINE SHORTAGE OF STAPLE FOODSTUFFS.

REPORTS OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 6.

Reports of British officers of the economic conditions prevailing in Germany are issued in the form of a White Paper. The reports describe a visit to Silesia in April. According to the reports Germany possesses a sound case for claiming early relief. There is a genuine shortage of staple foodstuffs, the health of the population has suffered seriously during the last three years and a stage has been reached when the working classes can no longer be trusted to keep the peace.

PITIABLE CONDITION OF BABIES.

The officers who visited Breslau were shocked at the conditions in the poor quarters. Spinach is brewed in soup kitchens for babies of three weeks to three years and the sight of babies sucking spinach soup from bottles in place of milk is distressing. The average weight of a baby at birth is four pounds and charts showed that babies at the end of their third year did not weigh much more than at the end of their first.

Berlin did not show any evidence of betterment of food conditions compared with January There was an increasing tendency on the part of the people to give way to despair. The impression was gained that Berlin was totally corrupted.

CONDITIONS IN SILESIA.

Regarding Silesia, the officers conclude that it is a wonderful little province which fought hard throughout the war and which has fought hard since the armistice to keep out evil influences. People are order-loving, hard-working and morally sound. To-day Silesia only asks for peace, fresh air involving freedom from Polish and Czech threats of invasion and independence from Berlin. Silesia will not tolerate further loss of territory, especially in the neighbourhood of the coalfields about Kattowitz and Waldenburg.

Silesia is better placed than any other province in Germany. Apart from food and coal resources it possesses a good army. It longs for independence, feeling unable to trust Berlin any longer. The officers are convinced that any programme of annexation either in Grafschaft Glatz or Waldenburg would only be calculated to drive the population to Bolshevism. The whole country up to the frontier is pure German and should be allowed to remain so.

ECONOMIC BOYCOTT WILL PROVE A FAILURE.

Reporting on his visit to Berlin, East and West Prussia and Courland, Major Bertie stated that Allied policy of economic boycott is likely to prove a complete failure as the United States are not prepared to co-operate in this policy and are at present engaged in various schemes for capture of German trade for themselves as soon as the blockade is raised. An official of the German inland water transport declared that an American Chamber of Commerce had been founded in Berlin for the revival of trade between Germany and the United States. Moreover, Italy was about to resume trade relations with Germany.

BOLSHEVISM IN BAVARIA.

Bolshevism in Bavaria is a serious movement organised by non-Bavarians, both Russian and Prussian, and fanned by the irreconcilable pan-Germans. It is dangerous because the Bavarian troops are infected. The report declares inability to judge whether the Bolshevists can be checked, but the promptest action on the part of the Entente is indispensable.

HOPELESSNESS OF MONARCHISTS'.

Regarding the visit to Munich the report states that even the older aristocracy is convinced of the hopelessness of the Monarchists' cause. It is felt that Bavaria must begin anew. The fear of Russianism is greater than the fear of Prussianism. National Bavarian feeling is very strong. There is little feeling of solidarity with the Russian Terrorists or Prussian Spartacists even amongst the most radical armed workmen, who, during the visit controlled the situation.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 5.

The following Royal Proclamation was issued on the 2nd July.

GEORGE R. I.—Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to bring to a close the late widespread and sanguinary war, in which we were engaged with Germany and her allies, We, therefore, adoring the Divine Goodness, and duly considering the great and general blessings for peace do call for public and solemn acknowledgment, have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council to issue this Our Proclamation hereby appointing and commanding that a general thanksgiving to Almighty God for these His manifold and great mercies, be observed throughout Our Dominions on Sunday the sixth day of July and for better and more devout solemnation of the same. We have given directions to the Most Reverend Archbishop and the Right Reverend Bishops of England to compose a form of prayer suitable to this occasion to be used in all churches and chapels and to take care for the timely dispersing of the same throughout their respective dioceses and to the same end and We do further advertise and exhort the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and all spiritual authorities and ministers of religion in their respective churches and other places of public worship throughout Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and in all quarters of Our Dominions beyond the Seas to take part as it may properly behove them to do in this great and common act of worship and we do strictly charge and command that the said public day of thanksgiving be religiously observed by all as the tender the favour of Almighty God and have the sense of His benefits.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES IN BOMBAY.

The conclusion of Peace was appropriately signalised in Bombay yesterday evening by special thanksgiving services held in the different churches. The Order of service was appointed by the acting Metropolitan in India, and at St. Thomas's Cathedral it was rendered in state, the principal Civil, Military and Naval officers at present in Bombay having attended.

The Cathedral has seldom, if ever been so full, the overflowing congrigation remained to the end with souls full of thanks-giving. The service opened with a processional hymn:—

All people that on earth do dwell, sing to the Lord with cheerful voice, Him service with fear, His praise forth tell come ye before him, and rejoice.

The Revd. E. E. Hill who with the Revd. H. Hamerton officiated, then gave a brief address from the pulpit. After the singing of psalms and the repeating of the Apostles creed, the congregation prayed for the mercy and protection of God in the coming years; prayed that all Christian people may be inspired by the spirit of Christ to order our lives according to God's will; prayed for the peace of the world, for peave between nation and nation and between class and class, and especially for the peace and good governmenment of all people in the British Empire.

THANKS-GIVING.

When all kneeling the Minister and congrigation gave thanks to Almighty God for His great mercy in granting us peace and prayed that we may consecrate our lives to the cause for which our brethren have died.— They additionally gave thanks for the valour and constancy of our Allies, and for those who had given their lives for their country.

A collection amounting to a substantial figure was made in aid of the Famine Relief Fund, and was followed by singing hymn, and the singing of a Peace Te Deum specially composed for the occasion by Dr. Edgar Faulkner.

The Benediction being pronounced, the National Anthem was finally sung by the entire congregation.

THE ADDRESS.

We are met together here to-day to give thanksgiving to Almighty God for the conclusion of Peace. It has no doubt struck many of us to be much quiter, and in some respects less enthusiastic, at any rate outwardly, than the celebrations of last November. Then there was a spontaneous outburst of joy. Germany had admitted defeat by asking for an Armistice. Those who had relatives in the fighting line knew that in a few days, when the last casualty lists came through, their long anxiety would be over. The churches were, therefore, thronged with people offering up heart-felt thanksgivings. But still the Armistice was not the same thing as peace; many months of work lay before the Allied statemen, months of deliberation and debating, which may have rather wearied the nations. These wished the whole business over, so that they might, with some security, begin the work of rebuilding a shattered Europe from its foundation.

Well, to-day we have come to thank God for the completion of those deliberations, for the conclusion of a peace, which we hope will give to the nations the security they longed for Less than a year ago we were praying in this Cathedral for the victory of our cause, which we believed to be the cruse of freedom and justice. God has heard our prayers, victory and peace have been granted to us.

CONFIDENCE IN HIM.

Many people, of course, felt a quiet confidence in Him all through. They know that He was watching over the world, and, in the words of the writer of the Psalm, He was governing the nations upon earth. He would not allow evil to triumph over good, though it might appear to have done so for a time. But there were others who lost their faith in God. Some perhaps owing to bereavement, when those whom they loved had been taken from them, and God had not, it seemed, heard the prayers offered up for their safety. Yet let them remember that, sad though the loss has been, the sacrifice was not in vain. It has secured liberty and justice for many peoples, and has made a new world. Surely, it is for us who remain to see to it that the liberty, truth, and justice, for which they died may by God's help, be used for the benefit of this new world.

Then there were other people who lost their faith because they thought that God had surrendered the world to the powers of evil. Evil seemed to be openly triumphing over good, and such things as right and justice had been sweept off the face of the earth.

Now, thank God, these draft nights of distrust and doubt are over. We are facing the dawn, the new day. There still remain clouds, and there is difficult work before us. Reconstruction has to be carried out, reconstruction both of States and Society. The League of Nations has to be formed. Consequently, there is much to engage our prayers. For all our plans for the future welfare of the world must be guided and directed by God if they are to succeed.

But we can go forward with absolute trust and confidence in Him. He who has brought us to this peace will surely continue to help and direct our efforts. That is why to-day we rejoice and give thanks for all His great mercies to us. That is why we echo the words of the Psalmist: "Oh, let the nations rejoice and be glad; for Thou shalt judge the folk righteously, and govern the nations upon earth.

PARSIS' PRAYERS.

The Parsis held their Peace thanksgiving prayers at the Wadiaji Atasbeyram, Bombay, yesterday, Naib Dastur Rustomji Edalji Sanjana, officiating at the prayers. The Naib Dastur read out the prayers specially prepared for the occasion by Shamsululma Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, who could not attend the service on account of ill-health. In this, prayers were offered to the Almighty God for the great victory with which he had crowned the arms of England and the Allies, thanking Him for delivering the world from the Hun menace which had threatened it. Prayers were also offered, wishing long life and happiness to His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Royal Family.

After the prayers were over Shamsululma, Dr. J. J. Modi announced that the following telegram would be sent to H. E. the Governor:—

"The Parsi community of Bombay assembled at the Wadiaji Atash-Behram for public thanksgiving prayers for peace humbly request your Excellency to convey their respectful and heartfelt congratulations to His Majesty the King and to express their loyalty to His Majesty's person and throne."

LORD WILLINGDON'S THANKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 5.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras has received a large number of telegrams and letters of loyal congratulations from individuals and communities in all parts of the presidency on the signing of peace. He finds it impossible to thank each of the numerous senders individually. He hopes all will accept that expression of his cordial gratitude and sincerely trusts that this auspicious occasion will mark the beginning of a new era of progress and prosperity throughout British Empire and more particularly in the Madras Presidency, whose destines, it is his province, to control.

AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, July 5.

The Thanksgiving Service for the signing of the peace was held this morning at St. Mary's Church and was attended by his Excellency Sir George Lloyd in State. Most of the officials were also present. The service was conducted by Revd. Arnold.

AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, July 6.

The thanksgiving services were held today at all churches in the station and at St. Marks Hon. Mr. H. V. Cobb, C.S.I., British Resident and Brigadier-General Iggulden and military and civil officers were present.

CABLE TEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
Recd. 12 midnight, July 6.

At a meeting of the P. and O. Co. to consider a resolution providing for the capitalisation of undivided profits, Lord Inchcape, presiding, said the resolution would enable the Company to issue stock instead of cash dividends or bonus to deferred stockholders and thus retain cash to build ships to meet foreign competition.

A telegram from Cairo dated 27th June says in view of the improved situation the press censorship will be abolished.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin says the branch of the German Railwaymen's Union has called off the strike.

The Bishop of London has invited the heads of all denominations in London to attend the thanksgiving service at St. Pauls on the 9th July.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

FRESH BRITISH ATTEMPT.

R.34 SAILS WITH 30 PERSONS ON BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., July 5.

Airship R. 34 left Scotland for America at 1/38 this morning.

LONDON, July 2,
Recd. 8 a.m., July 6.

The Air Ministry announces that up to one o'clock this afternoon R 34 had covered 430 nautical miles out of 3,100 to New York. Her average speed had been 42 knots. Thick fog prevailed. All was well.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., July, 5.

The Air Ministry announces that R. 34 signalled at eight this morning from 55-20 degrees North and 10-40 degrees West. She was travelling at forty knots, average until then had been forty-five. It is understood that the above indicates 280 miles from the starting point. The slowness of the journey is attributable to bad weather.

AIRSHIP 639 FT. LONG AND 89 FT. WIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 6.

R 34 carries 30 people in its historic flight. The commander is Major G. H. Scott. There are seven other officers, also Brigadier E. M. Maitland, Senior officer of the Airship Department of the Admiralty, who travels as an Admiral does in his Flagship, and Lieut.-Commander Lansdowne of the American Navy, who is travelling as a passenger. The remainder consist of N.C.O.'s and Air Force men.

The airship is 639 feet long and 80 feet wide. It lifts 30 tons and carries 5,000 gallons of petrol. It is fitted with five Maori engines and has on board five days' generous food supply for the journey from East Fortune to Hazelhurst (Long Island), where the American Navy has arranged a large landing-ground for R 34. The route is 1,500 miles longer than the aeroplane route from Newfoundland.

TRANSVAAL INDIANS' NEW GRIEVANCE.

LT. COL. AMERY'S VAGUE STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 30.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 6.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Bennett with regard to the representations of the Transvaal Indians in connection with the recent Asiatics Trading Act, Lieut.-Col. Amery stated that it was a matter of controversy how far the Act, constituted a diminution of the existing legal rights of Indians in the Transvaal or merely prevented the Indians from evading, the existing legislation.

DEMOBOLISATION IN INDIA.

VOLUNTEER TROOPS COMING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 2.
Recd., 6-30 p.m., July 7.

In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Churchill stated that twenty battalions of the volunteer troops were being despatched to India in weekly contingents. Special arrangements had been made to safeguard them while passing through the Red Sea in hot weather. When these arrived the troops in India, eligible for demobilisation, would be brought back, unless the situation was too critical to permit of their withdrawal. The men who had been detained in India, en route from Mestopotamia, would be brought back first. (Cheers.)

FIRM TONE OF PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, July 1.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. July 6.

The Havas Agency states:—The general tone of the Paris Bourse is firm. French Rentes have made a further advance.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 6.

Lord Inchcape has contributed ten thousand sterling to the University of London Fund for a commercial degree.

PRESENTATION OF KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 5.

There was a police parade this morning when H. E. the Governor inspected the Madras City Police from St. Thomas Mount and also presented three officers and a constable with the King's Police Medal.

LATEST CABLES.

TRIBUTES TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

NATION'S INDEBTEDNESS TO PREMIER

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 1 a.m., July 7.

In the House of Commons in the debate following on Mr. Lloyd George's statement about the Peace Treaty, Mr. Adamson warmly congratulated the Premier on the accomplishment of the most stupendous task ever confronting the head of a democratic country. Labour always insisted that Germany must make full reparation for wanton destruction done to the Allied countries. Labour did not agree to the exclusion of Germany from the League of Nations, they wanted to see the League become as early as possible a real League not a League of the Allied countries.

He regretted that the Treaty did not contain a machinery for the abolition of conscription in the Allied countries as well as in Germany. He hoped that now the Treaty was signed, the Germans would realise that the only chance of peaceful ordered development from the old conditions to the new lay in trying to give effect to the terms of the Treaty.

GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT IN HISTORY.

Sir Edward Carson expressed gratitude to the Premier for the greatest achievement in history. He had done so much that the nation did not care to realise all they owed him in patriotism, courage and genius in carrying on the war. That was the greatest contribution any man in the country had given. He believed that history would say as regards the organisation at home, which meant so much for success in the field, that the nation owed the Prime Minister a debt of gratitude and that he had done more than any man to preserve the liberties of the world.

At the same time they should not forget the burden borne by Mr. Asquith in the early days of the war. He had an unprepared country and great difficulties of bringing it to the realisation of its responsibilities in the war.

Sir Edward Carson made an eloquent appeal for the League of Nations and declared if it did nothing else it would make peace more fashionable than war.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S POLICY.

FIGHT FOR A NEW COALATION?

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. midnight, July 6.

"The Times" Parliamentary correspondent discussing Mr. Lloyd George's policy says there are strong grounds for the belief that he returned from Paris to fight for a coalition on the present basis and place himself definitely in opposition to the Labour Party in its more extreme demands.

RATIFICATION OF PEACE TREATY.

GERMANY WILLING TO DO IMMADIATELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd. midnight, July 6.

PARIS.—The Germans have sent a note acknowledging the intimation from the Allies that the blockade will be lifted after the ratification of the Treaty. The Germans affirm their willingness to ratify immediately and hope that at the beginning of the next week the National Assembly will take the necessary action and that the clauses of the Treaty will at once be put into force by Ebert.

They hope that the release of their war prisoners will be effected after the ratification. The Allies in this matter have given no pledge.

BRITISH NAVAL CONSTRUCTION FOR 1920.

NO MODIFICATION IN PROGREMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 12 midnight, July 6.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Benn Long stated that the British naval construction programme for 1920 would not be modified owing to the sinking of the German Fleet. He pointed out that the programme had already been reduced very considerably prior to the sinking. The possibility of the sinking of the German ships had not been taken into consideration in the programme, but consideration has been taken of the fact that there was no chance of the German Fleet being restored to Germany and, therefore, it ought not to be calculated as a possible enemy, but a possible addition to the fleets of the Allies.

SPREADING OF COTTON RIOTS.

TENS OF THOUSANDS IDLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 12 midnight, July 6.

The cotton riots have spread to Ashton under-Lyne, Staleybridge and Dunkinfield. Large crowds, mostly women and girls, are parading the streets and smashing hundreds of windows. Tens of thousands are idle. The general lockout of the cotton operatives is threatened.

LANCASHIRE COTTON STRIKE.

COMPLETE DEADLOCK IN NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd., at midnight, July 7.

MANCHESTER.—Negotiations in the cotton settlement have come to a complete deadlock. Ninety per cent of the cotton operatives are idle.

GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE AT CHICAGO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd., at midnight, July 7.

CHICAGO.—Ten thousand garment workers have started a general strike tyink up the industry. They demand forty-four dollars and a forty-hour week.

GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE AT CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd. at midnight, July 7.

MONTREAL.—A general garment workers strike has been called in Canada demanding same wages as in Chicago.

ANGLO-FRANCO-AMERICAN. ALLIANCE.

WHAT IS MEANT BY AGGRESSION.

LONDON, July 3.
Recd., 1 a.m., July 7.

The Treaties respecting assistance to France by Britain and America in the event of unprovoked German aggression are published. Aggression is defined as any breach of the stipulation of the Peace Treaty, namely, Article 42 forbidding Germany to maintain or construct fortifications in certain defined areas in the Rhineland and Article 43 forbidding the maintenance and assemply of armed forces and military manoeuvres as well as the upkeep of permanent mobilisation works in the same area. In the event of any violation of this, Britain agrees immediately to go to the assistance of France. The agreement only becomes operative when a similar Treaty between France and America is ratified.

The Treaty must be submitted to and recognised by the Council of the League of Nations and is operative until the League itself affords sufficient protection. Before ratification the Treaty must be submitted to the approval by Parliament. It imposes no obligation upon any of the Dominions until it is approved by Parliament of the Dominion concerned.

PEACE CONFERENCE AND ECONONIC MATTERS.

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATION TO TO CONTINUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 12 midnight, July 6.

PARIS.—The Conference has decided that international consultation in economic matters should continue until the Council of the League of Nations has opportunity of considering the present acute position of the economic situation and the Supreme Economic Council should be requested to suggest for the consideration of the several governments the methods of consultation which would be most serviceable to that end.

AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY.

TO BE SIGNED BY THE END OF MONTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd., at midnight, July 7.

PARIS.—It is expected that the Austrian Treaty will be signed towards the end of the month and that the Bulgarian Treaty will be completed speedily. Numerous frontier questions have already been settled.

RUMANIA AND AUSTRIAN TREATY.

ACCEPTANCE OF MINORITIES CLAUSE IMPOSSIBLE.

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 12 midnight, July 6.

PARIS.—The Rumanian Premier, Bratiano, has gone to Bukharest. He declares it is impossible for Rumania to accept the clauses in the Austrian Treaty with regard to minorities, which restrict Rumania's sovereignty.

BETHMANN-HOLLWEG'S OFFER OF SURRENDER.

TO BE THANKFULBY ACCEPTED BY ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd., at midnight, July 7.

A telegram to the "Times" from Paris says the Allies will probably thank Bethmann-Hollweg for the offer of surrender and will inform him that he will be tried, but his surrender cannot exonerate the ex-Kaiser.

DISTURBANCE AT PRISONERS CAMP AT OSWESTRY.

QUELLED WITH FIXED BAYONETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd., at midnight, July 7.

Two thousand German prisoners at Oswestry, where men who scuttled the German fleet are interned, on the pretext that they were dissatisfied with the food arrangements refused to parade. They approached the barbed wire fence and threatened the guards with sticks. 250 troops were called up and quelled the disturbance with fixed bayonets.

TRANS-ATEANTIC FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 12 midnight, July 6.

The position of R. 34 at midnight, Greenwich time, was 54/05 north and 24/15 west. She expects to arrive on Friday morning. She is constantly conversing by wireless with Clifden, Pontadelgada and St. Johns. She reported this afternoon that she was flying at a height of two thousand feet in brilliant sunshine above the clouds.

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 12 midnight, July 6.
LATER.

The Air Ministry announces that R. 34 signalled that at 6/11 this morning she was approximately halfway to New Foundland. H. M. Renown is stationed in mid-Atlantic in connection with the flight. It was reported at 6/15 this morning that the barometer was steady. There was steady wind north-west of a force about four miles an hour. The sky was clear, visibility was good and sea smooth.

UKRAINIAN ATROCITIES AGAINST POLES.

PRIESTS AND DEFENCELESS POLES MURDERED.

LONDON, July 3.
Recd., 1 a.m., July 7.

Reuter learns that the new Czecho-Slovakia Republic has an area of fifty-thousan square miles and a population of fourteen millions. The number of Germans in Bohemia is twenty-five per cent. and in Moravia eighteen per cent.; thus the number of Germans in the Republic does not exceed two and a half million.

The Allies have advised the Polish Government in order to safeguard Eastern Galicia from the dangers from Bolshevist gangs. The Supreme Council of Allies had authorised the armies of the Polish Republic to extend the operations as far as the river Zbruns.

The Archbishop of Lvov has sent a letter to Paderewski asking him to inform the Peace Congress that the Ukrainians who are retiring before the Poles are murdering priests and defenceless Poles. The victims amount to thousands. He declares he will summon the leaders of the Ukrainian Government before the Peace Conference.

DENIKIN'S SUCCSSFUL ADVANCE.

DNIESTER CROSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 12 midnight, July 6.

Reuter learns that General Denikin is continuing his advance very successfully. He has crossed the Dniester, captured Ekaterinoslav and is now twenty miles west of Kharkov, thus gaining complete control of the mainland communications into the Crimea which, there is little doubt, the Bolshevists will soon evacuate. General Denikin has also captured Bielgorod, north of Kharkov, and is continuing to advance towards Astrakhan.

The Bolshevist advance on the east front is slowing down owing to General Denikin's successes necessitating the withdrawal of troops. They are now thirty miles east of Ufa.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

RESULT OF MEN'S FINALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd. midnight, July 6.

The lawn tennis at Wimbledon:
Men's finals: Patterson, Australia, beat Kingscote, England, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

CRIKET IN ENGLAND.

ANCASHIRE BEAT GLOUCESTERSHIRE

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. midnight, July 6.

The cricket match between Yorkshire and Derbyshire was drawn.

Lancashire beat Gloucestershire by ten wickets.

SENTENCES IN PUNJAB PROSECUTIONS.

(Continued from page 7.)

of His Majesty at Hira Mundi and were dispersed. Order was partially restored by the Military occupation of the city on the 12th and 13th April.

The said revolutionary committee included the following accused:—Harkishan Lal, Duni Chand, Dharam Das Suri, Gokal Chand Narang, Habib Ullah, M. Mohsan Shah, Allan, Din and Mota Singh and a subscription of Rs. 1,000 was made by Harkishan Lal for the purpose of a general strike and *Langars* were opened for the free rationing of the revolutionary mob. The said committee further attempted to dictate terms to Government as a condition upon which they would declare a cessation of the general strike and rebellion and particularly Ram Bhuj Dat and Duni Chand attempted to make terms At the end of this gathering crowds marched to the city shouting seditious words, destroying portraits of the King and Queen and announcing that the King was dead.

BRITAIN'S GLORIOUS PART IN WAR.

GEN. BOTHA'S TRIBUTE.

EMPIRE'S FUTURE ALONG PATH OF FREEDOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 6.

General Botha sailed to-day for Cape Town by the Llanstephan Castle. Prior to his departure he was interviewed by Reuter. He paid a great tribute to the Government and people of Great Britain, to whom he was indebted. From the Premier downwards in all quarters, he said, he had found a predominant spirit of co-operation and sympathy for South Africa. It filled him with encouragement and hope. South Africa had emerged from the terrible conflict with its status raised and its destiny assured.

GREATEST PART OF ALL.

He was convinced that the people of the Empire had played the greatest part of all peoples in the alliance against Germany. As an observer from afar, General Botha said he was consequently able to get a more detached view in the vast struggle than some of his fellow delegates in the Conference. He was convinced that, without disparaging for an instant the French, the Italians and the Americans, the part played by Great Britain from August 4th, 1914, until this hour was one which placed her first among the nations of the earth. Thanks were primarily due to Britain for the overthrow of Prussianism and the saving of the world. She had come out of the ordeal of sacrifice with a prestige higher than ever. As Great Britain had led the war, so she led the peace.

GERMANS TO DESERVE MERCY.

He did not pretend to agree with all the peace terms. He asked:—"Who does?" He would, however, tell the Germans to show by their conduct that they intended to carry out the terms in spirit and in letter and they would then find salvation. Evasion and shiftiness would not be tolerated. He shared the sentiment which inspired General Smuts' declaration and urged that we should remember that with the victor rests the supreme gift of mercy. Should Germany in the near future produce evidence of a changed heart and a contrite spirit it should be the privilege of Great Britain to lead in the mercy of peace. Peace must not be marred by vengeance. Vengeance might well be left to a higher hand. Let it be a great privilege to show mercy to the vanquished enemy, if he in turn shows himself truly prepared by deed rather than by word to confess his faults and to bring forth fruits meet for repentence.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

"I return" said General Botha, "to South Africa more firmly convinced than ever that the mission of the Empire now and in the future lies among the path of freedom and high ideals. Britain is the corner stone upon which civilisation must rest. It largely depends upon her action and her spirit whether the newborn League of Nations will be a success. The essence of the League lies in the ideal of brotherhood in making the world a better place to live in. In the League of Nations the Empire will play the part of a big brother and continue its historic role of protector of the weak.

INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

NO ENLARGEMENT OF SUBJECT OF ENQUIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 6.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Stewart, Mr. Montagu stated that the Indian Currency Committee had already taken an appreciable amount of evidence. It was impracticable to enlarge the subject of enquiry as this would involve a reconstitution of the Committee and recommencement of the work and would seriously postpone the date of the report.

Replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Bonar Law promised to consider the question of a separate enquiry whether more use could be made of silver as circulating medium and whether its position could in any way be restored.

ECHO OF KARACHI TROOP TRAIN INCIDENT.

MR. MONTAGU'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 6.

Replying to Major-General McMicking with regard to the censure on Major-General Shaw in connection with the Karachi troop train incident, Mr. Montagu again emphasised that Major-General Shaw had rejected the offer of a new inquiry on very favourable terms and Mr. Montagu saw no reason to lay the papers.

AMERICAN GOLD FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 6.

NEW YORK.—The following shipments of gold have been made:—750,000 dollars to Calcutta, 1,300,000 to China, 500,000 to Japan.

BIG STRIKE IN LANCASHIRE.

40 MILLIONS SPINDLES IDLE.

DISTURBANCES IN BURNEEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 6.

An extraordinary situation has been created in Lancashire owing to the refusal of the Operative Spinners' Amalgamation to resume work on June 30 contrary to the decision of the Council of United Textile Workers. In consequence of the refusal, forty million spindles are now idle. The spinners object to the new agreement being fixed for eighteen months.

There were disturbances last night in Burneey, where windows were smashed. In some cases bands of strikers forced an entrance into the factories, intimidated the workers, and removed the shuttles. Several factories are being specially protected by the police.

COURT-MARTIAL AT ATHENS.

SENTENCES ON THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEC. 1916 OUTRAGE.

LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. July 6.

ATHENS.—The court martial of those responsible for attacks on Allied troops in Athens and Piraeus in December 1916 has ended in all the accused persons receiving heavy sentences. Mercuris, ex-Mayor of Athens, was sentenced to death. The sentences constitute the strongest evidence that the liberal regime which prevails is unshaken by the veiled threats of reactionaries who are decreasing daily. The results obtained by M. Venizelos at the Peace Conference have gone far to convince the opponents of his policy that it was the only policy which Greece could have followed.

OPERATIONS IN NORTH RUSSIA.

ALLIED FRONT ADVANCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. July 6.

An Archangel communiqué says:—On the right bank of the Dvina the Allied from has been advanced to the river Selmenga. On the left bank the troops have occupied Yakovlevsko. Forest fires have forced us temporarily to evacuate the front line on the railway front.

At Murmansk the enemy's positions on the railway were assaulted and captured. The enemy retreated, burning the bridges. The enemy's losses in the Shunga peninsula are reliably estimated at 500.

ITALY AND THE ADRIATIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 6.

PARIS.—It is understood that a solution to the Italian problem is being discussed in the form of certain Colonial concessions, probably in Africa, to Italy, in return for her support of the Conference decisions as regards the Adriatic.

COUNCIL OF FOUR OR FIVE?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
PARIS, July 1.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. July 6.

The Havas Agency states:—The question whether the Council of Ten will become a Council of Four or Council of Five will be discussed to-day by Mr. Lansing, M. Pichon, Mr. Balfour and Signor Tittoni.

ANGLO-FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

CONDITIONS OF INTERVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 6.

PARIS.—"Le Journal" says that under the Anglo-Franco-American Treaty Britain is bound to defend France only if the United States take up arms and vice versa. Intervention will occur if the articles of the Peace Treaty providing for disarmament of the Rhineland are insufficient to protect France.

OVATION TO M. CLEMENCEAU.

PARIS, July 1.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. July 6.

The Havas Agency states:—M. Clemenceau received a great ovation in the Chamber of Deputies when he formally presented the Bill for ratification if the Peace Treaty.

RETURN OF GERMANS FROM TURKEY.

GERMANDOM EXTERMINATED IN NEAR EAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 30.
Recd., 5-15 p.m., July 5.

BERLIN.—A telegram from Bremen states that the steamer Gueldjemal has arrived from Constantinople with the remainder of the German troops and civilians from Turkey. "Vorwaerts" comments that Germandom must for the present be regarded as exterminated in

SMUTS--GANDHI AGREEMENT

WHAT IT REALLY WAS.

We publish below the correspondence which passed between General Smuts and Mr. Gandhi during the Passive Resistance Struggle in South Africa—correspondence termed as the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement, which was partly instrumental in effecting the settlement of that struggle. An unwarranted use of this Agreement has now been made to deprive Indians in South Africa of their rights:—

Department of the Interior,
Cape Town, 30th June, 1914.

M. K. Gandhi, Esq.,
7, Buitencingel, Cape Town.

Dear Mr. Gandhi,—Adverting to the discussions you have lately had with General Smuts on the subject of the position of the Indian community in the Union, at the first of which you expressed yourself as satisfied with the provisions of the *Indians Relief Bill* and accepted as a definite settlement of the points, which required legislative action, at issue between that community and the Government; and at the second of which you submitted for the consideration of the Government a list of other matters requiring administrative action, over and above those specifically dealt with in that Bill; I am desired by General Smuts to state with reference to those matters that:—

(1) he sees no difficulty in arranging that the Protector of Indian Immigrants in Natal will in future issue to every Indian, who is subject to the provisions of Natal Act No. 17 of 1895, on completion of his period of indenture or reindenture, a certificate of discharge, free of charge, similar in form to that issued under the provisions of section *one hundred and six* of Natal Law No. 25 of 1891;

(2) on the question of allowing existing plural wives and the children of such wives to join their husbands (or fathers) in South Africa, no difficulty, will be raised by the Government if on enquiry it is found, as you stated, that the number is a very limited one;

(3) in administering the provisions of section *four* (1) (*a*) of the Union Immigrants Regulation Act, No. 22 of 1913, the practice hitherto existing at the Cape will be continued in respect of South African-born Indians who seek to enter the Cape Province, so long as the movement of such persons to that Proinces assumes no greater dimensions than has been the case in the past; the Government however reserves the right as soon as the number of such entrants sensibly increase to apply the provisions of the Immigration Act;

(4) in the case of the "specially exempted educated entrants into the Union" (*i.e.*, the limited number who will be allowed by the Government to enter the Union each year for some purpose connected with the general welfare of the Indian community) the declarations to be made by such persons will not be required at Provincial borders as the general declarations which are made in terms of section *nineteen* of the Immigrants Regulation Act at the port of entry are sufficient;

(5) those Indians who have been admitted within the last three years either to the Cape Province or Natal after passing the education tests imposed by the Immigration Laws which were in force therein prior to the coming into effect of Act 22 of 1913, but who, by reason of the wording of section *thirty* thereof, are not yet regarded as being "domiciled" in the sense in which that term is defined in the section in question, shall, in the event of their absenting themselves temporarily from the Province in which they are lawfully resident, be treated on their return as if the term "domicile" as so defined did apply to them;

(6) he will submit to the Minister of Justice the cases of those persons who have in the past been convicted of "*bona fide* passive resistance offences" (a term which is mutually understood), and that he anticipates no objection on Mr. de Wet's part to the suggestion that convictions for such offences will not be used by the Government against such persons in the future;

(7) a document will be issued to every "specially exempted educated entrant," who is passed by the Immigration Officers under the instructions of the Minister, issued under section *twenty-five* of Act No. 22 of 1913;

(8) all the recommendations of the Indian Grievances Commission enumerated at the conclusion of their Report which remain over and above the points dealt with in the *Indians Relief Bill* will be adopted by the Government; and subject to the stipulation contained in the last paragraph of this letter the necessary further action in regard to these matters will be issued without delay.

With regard to the administration of existing laws, the Minister desires me to say that it always has been, and will continue to be the desire of the Government, to see that they are administered in a just manner with due regard to vested rights.

In conclusion General Smuts desires me to say that it is, of course, understood and he wishes no doubts on the subject to remain, that the placing of the *Indians Relief Bill* on the Statute Book of the Union, coupled with the fulfilment of the assurances he is giving in this letter in regard to the other matters referred to herein touched upon at the recent interviews, will constitute a complete and final settlement of the controversy which has unfortunately existed for so long, and will be unreservedly accepted as such by the Indian community.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) E. H. L. GORGES,
Secretary for the Interior.

7, Buitencingel, Capte Town.
30th June, 1914.

Dear Mr. Gorges,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of even date herewith setting forth the substance of the interview that General Smuts was pleased, notwithstanding many other pressing calls upon his time, to grant me on Saturday last. I feel deeply grateful for the patience and courtesy which the Minister showed during the discussion of the several points submitted by me.

The passing of the *Indians Relief Bill* and this correspondence finally closes the passive resistance struggle which commenced in the September of 1906 and which to the Indian community cost much physical suffering and pecuniary loss and to the Government much anxious thought and consideration.

As the Minister is aware, some of my countrymen have wished me to go further. They are dissatisfied that the trade licences laws of the different Provinces, the Transvaal Gold Law, the Transvaal Townships Act, the Transvaal Law 3 of 1885, have not been altered so as to give them full rights of residence, trade and ownership of land. Some of them are dissatisfied that full interprovincial migration is not permitted, and some are dissatisfied that on the marriage question the Relief Bill goes no further than it does. They have asked me that all the above matters might be included in the passive resistance struggle. I have been unable to comply with their wishes. Whilst therefore they have not been included in the programme of passive resistance, it will not be denied that some day or other these matters will require further and sympathetic consideration by the Government. Complete satisfaction cannot be expected until full civic rights have been conceded to the resident Indian population.

I have told my countrymen that they will have to exercise patience and by all honourable means at their disposal educate public opinion so as to enable the Government of the day to go further than the present correspondence does. I shall hope that when the Europeans of South Africa fully appreciate the fact that now, as the importation of indentured labour from India is prohibited and as the Immigrants Regulation Act of last year has in practice all but stopped further free Indian immigration, and that my countrymen do not aspire to any political ambition, they, the Europeans, will see the justice and indeed the necessity of my countrymen being granted the rights I have just referred to.

Meanwhile if the generous spirit that the Government have applied to the treatment of the problem during the past few months continues to be applied as promised in your letter in the administration of the existing laws, I am quite certain that the Indian community throughout the Union will be able to enjoy some measure of peace and never be a source of trouble to the Government.

I am,
Yours Faithfully.
(Sgd.) M. K. GANDHI
Phoenix, Natal,
7th July, 1914.

E. L. Gorges, Esq.,
Pretoria.

Dear Mr. Gorges,—I have now got a moment to submit my note upon the Gold Law. As you know, after maturer consideration, I refrained from pressing for the insertion of a special clause defining "vested rights" in connection with the Gold Law and Townships Amendment Act, because I felt that any definition in the correspondence might result in restricting the future action of my countrymen. However, so far as my interpretation of "vested rights" is concerned, I think that I should reduce it to writing. General Smuts was good enough to say that he would endeavour to protest vested rights as defined by me. The following is the definition I submitted to Sir Benjamin Robertson, who, I understood, submitted it to General Smuts. My letter to Sir Benjamin continuing, among other matters, the definition is dated the 4th March, 1914: "By vested rights I understand the right of an Indian and his successors to live and trade in the township in which he was living and trading, no matter how often he shifts his residence or business from place to place in the same township." I am fortified in my interpretation by the answer given by Mr. Harcourt in connection with the matter, in the House of Commons, on the 27th June, 1911:—

"Complaints against that legislation (the Gold Law and Townships Amendment Act) have been made and are now being investigated by the Government of the Union of South Africa, who have lately stated that there is no intention of interfering with any business or right to carry on business acquired and exercised by Indians prior to date of the legislation."

I have also now traced the note by Mr. De Villiers which I alluded to in our conversation. It is contained in a White Paper published in London in March, 1912, and has the following:—

"No right or privilege which a coloured person has at the present time is taken away by the new Act (Act 35 of 1908)." And again: "Section 131, which before the Bill was introduced into Parliament, formed the subject of questions in the English House of Commons and of despatches from the Secretary of State to the Governor, has been amended in Committee so as to safeguard any rights which a coloured person may at the present time have of occupying land in mining areas."

Certainly, prior to the passing of the Gold Law, no restrictions were, to my knowledge, placed upon the movement or the trade of British Indians in the gold areas. There can therefore be no justification for any restriction now, especially in regard to those who are already settled in their respective townships.

I am,
Yours truly,
(Sdg.) M. K. GANDHI.

(Below is given the statement of some European Merchants of Johannesburg, most of whom are very well-known and respectable merchants of long standing, wherein they protest in unmistakable terms against the contemplated deprivation of the Indians' rights of trading in the Transvaal.)

We, the undersigned European Merchants of Johannesburg, have pleasure in testifying to our appreciation of our business dealings with Indian Wholesalers and Retailers who have transacted business with us. We have found them in the great majority of cases honest and reliable, and we should be sorry to lose their custom.

We understand that a move is on foot to deprive Indian traders in certain areas of the rights to carry on their businesses hitherto enjoyed by them, and that they have combined with a view, among other things, to oppose the measures contemplated and with which they are threatened. We should be sorry to support or to endorse any such attack upon the Indian rights referred, and on the other hand we should like to add our protest against any such deprivation.

9th April, 1919.

J. W. Jagger, 77, Prseident Street.
Randles, Loubser & Co., Ltd., 74, President Street.
Hirsch, Loubser & Co., Ltd., 74, President Street.
M. Bloch & Co., 156, Market Street.
A. Schlosberg, 119, Market Street.
Stuart Campbell Limited, 158, Market Street
Katzenellenbogen, Limited, President Street.
Orr Rosenthal & Co., Market Street.
Littmann & Brown, 101, Market Street.
J. Rosenberg, 144, Market Street.
L. Franks, 56, Kruis Street
J. & W. Campbell & Co.
Arnot & Gibson.
Wm. Archibald, Pinn's Building.
S. Butcher & Sons, Ltd., Pinn's Buildings.
Stapleton & Co., Ltd., Pinn's Buildings.
Weinberg & Seharin, 89, Market Street.
The South African Nectar Tea Co., Ltd. 89, Market Street.
B. Gundelfinger, P. O. Box. 207, Johannesburg.
L. J. Markowitz & Co., Box 5372, 57, Sauer Street.
Ed. Meyers, 44, President Street.

THE IMMEDIATE DUTY.

MR. GANDHI'S APPEAL.

The following leading article signed by Mr. Gandhi appears in "Young India":—

So long as the "Young India" syndicate continue to permit me to supervise its contents and policy, so long do I propose to use this journal for placing before the country a programme of work which I hold to be of primary importance and in which I possess a special knowledge, and so long shall I continue to use these columns for a criticism, where such is necessary, of the Government doings—a criticism which shall often be helpful, but sometimes temporarily obstructive, when the Government needs obstruction in its progress towards something which is in reality harmful to the country at large.

I trust the readers of "Young India" will not grumble if they for the time being find its pages filled with references to the position of our countrymen in South Africa. It is better that I allow its columns to be occupied with something useful, authentic and requiring immediate attention than that it should contain matters of which neither the contributors nor I may possess any special knowledge, or in which neither they nor I may be specially interested. This does not mean that I claim any superiority for this manner of conducting a journal. I merely state the aim for the time being of this journal. I do hold however that no well conducted journal should contain irresponsible or ill-informed criticism or deal with matters of which its conductors do not possess an adequate knowledge.

This question of the status of our countrymen in South Africa is a matter of no small importance. The measure of our capacity for self-government is the measure of our ability to feel for the meanest of ourselves. The cause being just, the wrong being clearly demonstrable, we have to be the readier to act when the cause is of the helpless. It is the magnitude of the wrong, not the person, that should arrest attention. According to the above test, this question of the status of our countrymen in South Africa is of more immediate importance than even the all-absorbing question of reforms. This question cannot await solution till after the reforms are granted. It must be dealt with now or never. It is to be hoped therefore that India will witness a revival of the agitation that was started by the late Mr. Gokhale in 1913 and which culminated in the settlement of 1914

What then is the Smuts—Gandhi agreement? It is remarkable but it is true that every amelioration in the status of the Transvaal Indians has been used afterwards often successfully by their opponents to take away further rights from them. The Indian settlers have therefore always been engaged in resisting encroachments on their liberty. Their progress thus has been negative—The agreement is set forth in the two letters dated 30th June 1914, the one addressed to me on General Smuts' behalf and the other being my reply thereto. There is another letter from me written to Mr. Georges, the then the Secretary for the Interior, setting forth my interpretation of the term vested rights. Any one may see for himself that the reply of the 30th June was written in my representative capacity, the letter of the 7th July in my private capacity showing what I thought of 'vested rights' in connection with the Gold Law and Townships Amendment Act. The curious reader will see the correspondence for himself reproduced elsewhere and will find no difficulty in interpreting it. I would not press for the insertion of a definition of 'vested rights' in the representative correspondence, because I felt that any definition in the correspondence might result in restricting the future action of my countrymen. Thus my letter could not be used for the curtailment of our rights. But the definition given by me as a matter of fact does not in any way whatsoever curtail existing rights. There was even in 1914 and prior to it an attempt being made to interpret the two laws mentioned in my letter of the 7th July 1914 so as adversely to affect the rights of the Indians residing in the Gold area. I therefore contended that the terms of the settlement required that no rights that were exercised by the Indians at the time of the passing of the two laws could be taken away even though the legal interpretation thereof went against our countrymen. In support of my contention I used Mr. Jaup de Villiers' own statement prepared for the Imperial Government. If, therefore, my letter be part of the settlement, it could only protect Indians from statutory infringement of their liberty. That letter could not be used, as it has been used, even by the Committee of the House of Assembly for creating a legal restriction, Mr. Duncan's independent interpretation of it will bear repetition.

"He did not regard the Smuts-Gandhi agreement as an agreement or an assertion that no more Indian licenses should be obtained after that date. The agreement was a protective agreement, under which an undertaking was given that the law should be administered with due respect to vested rights and that the Gold Law would not be put into force against the Indian Community."

Whatever the interpretation of my letter or the whole settlement, the only question before India—the Government and the people—is: 'Are Indians of the Transvaal who have served the Empire as faithfully as any of the other inhabitants of South Africa to be deprived of the right to reside and trade freely and to hold fixed property therein at least as they have done hitherto? The Government of India and the people can only answer it in one way. And I hope that before the week is out India will send a message of hope to her children who are battling against heavy odds.

WAS THERE AN AGREEMENT?

The "Indian Opinion" writes:—

In reading the evidence given before the Select Committee on "Disabilities of British Indians in the Transvaal" one feels really astonished at the cool manner in which both Government officials and others have formed an opinion that the settlement arrived at in 1914, between the Governmennt and the Indian community was an agreement, binding upon the latter, that no further trade licences should be applied for by Indians. The "agreement" consisted of two letters—one from the Secretary for the Interior to Mr. Gandhi and the reply by Mr. Gandhi. The proposals came from the Government and not from the Indian community. It is important to note this in view of the present change of front. Curiously enough, not a word appeared in Mr. Gorges' letter regarding trade licences or the right to own or occupy land in the Gold areas. There being no proposition from the Government, naturally there could not be any acceptance on the part of the Indian community. All that was said was this: "With regard to the administration of existing laws, the Minister desires me to say that it always has been, and will continue to be, the desire of the Government to see that they are administered in a just manner with due regard to vested rights." And what was Mr. Gandhi's reply? He referred to the fact that some of his countrymen wished him to press for the alteration of the Gold Law, the Townships Act and Law 3 of 1885 so as to give them full rights of residence, trade and ownership of land etc. Mr Gandhi was unwilling to prolong the struggle until all these matters were settled satisfactorily. But what he said was that, although they could not be included in the programme of Passive Resistance, it would not be denied that some day or other, these matters would require further and sympathetic consideration by the Government. And he added these significant words: "Complete satisfaction cannot be expected until full civic rights have been conceded to the resident Indian population." He hoped that, in course of time, the Europeans would see the justice and necessity of his countrymen being granted the rights referred to. In all this we fail to find any justification whatever for the assertion that Indians have "broken their agreement" in applying for trading licences (which have been legally granted to them by the Government) or in acquiring ownership of landed property by the method (sanctioned by law) of forming limited liability companies.

The present agitation, started by the Krugersdorp and other Municipalities, to deprive resident Indians of the right to trade or own property, is based upon a private letter, which formed no part of the settlement, written by Mr. Gandhi to "E. L. Gorges, Esq." who was not described as Secretary for the Interior, dated the 7th July, 1914. This letter now sees the light of day for the first time in public print. Mr. H. B. Shawe, the present Secretary for the Interior, told the Select Committee that the Government accepted the definition of "vested rights" given by Mr. Gandhi in this letter. This is the definition: "By 'vested rights' I understand the right of an Indian and his successors to live and trade in the township in which he was living and trading, no matter how often he shifts his residence or business from place to place in the same township." The interpretation placed upon this definition by the Government officials and European agitators is that no Indian trader should move from one town to another and that no new licences should be applied for by those who were not actually trading in June, 1914. In order to undedstand the proper value to be placed upon Mr. Gandhi's letter it is necessary to observe what comes before the definition and also what follows: It is clear that Mr. Gandhi hesitated very much in giving any definition of "vested rights." He says: "I refrained from pressing for the insertion of a special clause defining 'vested rights' in connection with the Gold Law and Townships Amendment Act, because I felt that any definition in the correspondence might result in restricting the future action of my countrymen." It is perfectly clear that Mr. Gandhi, in referring to "the correspondence," meant the letters consistuting the settlement which were published, and that what he was then writing was not to be considered a part of that settlement. He also indicated that he was giving his own personal opinion only when he said: "However, so far as *my* (italics are ours) interpretation of 'vested rights' is concerned, I think that I should reduce it to writing." In concluding this private letter, Mr. Gandhi, realising, possibly, that his definition might lead itself to misinterpretation, says: "Certainly prior to the passing of the Gold Law, no restrictions were, to my knowledge, placed upon the movement or the trade of British Indians in the Gold Areas. *There can therefore be no justification for any restriction now*, especially in regard to those who are already settled in their respective townships." We think that any reasonable person will agree that the real point is contained in the words we have put in italics, the after-thought regarding those who were already settled being introduced merely to urge the acceptance, without any question at all, of the claims of such.

Mr. Shawe, in his evidence before the Select Committee, said that this letter from Mr. Gandhi was field away for sime years. Upon representations made by the Krugersdorp Municipality, he quoted for their information the definition of "vested rights" given by Mr. Gandhi. He favoured Vereeninging with the same information; and now blandly says: "The questions which have arisen now are due entirely to the actions of the local authorities"! By quoting a portion only of Mr. Gandhi's letter and representing it to be a part of the official settlement of agreement, we think Mr. Shawe is guilty of a grave violation of trust, and has created a false impression regarding an alleged agreement which never existed. On his own admission, he is the direct cause of the presen attempt to deprive Indians of their existing rights. The settlement, if it constituted an agreement, it was an agreement on the part of the Government not to put into force the Gold Law and to administer all existing laws in a sympathetic and just manner towards an unrepresented people. It is still up to them to carry out their agreement by withdrawing the present Bill which has gone even further than recommendations of the Select Committee depriving Indian residents of the Transvaal their existing rights.

"PARSI POLITICAL UNION."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me as a Parsi to endorse in a few words the views expressed by your correspondent—Mr. Umrigar in his letter entitled—"A Parsi Political Union," appearing in your issue of the 1st inst?

My co-religionists are prone, and perhaps rightly so, to lay claim to the proud title of being the "leading" community of India. Isn't it then our bounden duty to act up to our past traditions and take a leading part in the politics of the present crisis. The indifference for the politics of their country manifested by Parsi of today is indeed most deplorable.

Does it indeed become us—the scions of a community that gave birth to a Dadabhoy Navroji and a Pherozshah Mehta, to lie dormant in a false sense of security while the country is being torn from end to end with agitation? Has the spirit, that inspired our great patriots and led them to assert that they were "Indians" first and "Parsis" next, fled from us for good with their great souls? Alas, that we should condescend to bask in the sunshine of official favour, and to act the role of apologists of the Government, while our sister communities suffer.

A mere drop in the ocean that we are, we ought not to lose sight of the fact that our salvation lies only in *union* with the greater communities of India. If we turn ungrateful to the land that has sheltered us for nearly 1,300 years, and refuse to make India's aspirations, India's sorrows, India's national movements our own, we are but doomed.

Our Parsi brethren in Sind, awakened to a sense of political responsibility by that admirable leader and great religious exponent—Dr. Dhala their High Priest at Karachi, have already set us a glowing example, by the active part they are playing in the national movement in their province. Would it then be too much to expect the leaders of our community in Bombay, who never fail to show their anxiety to play a leading part in movements fathered by the Government or those brought about to do honour to in-coming or out-going officials, to convene a meeting to awaken us to our duty towards our country at this juncture, and to most emphatically protest against and condemn the most illegitimate and arbitrary Rowlatt Bills?

"Better late than never"—let us hope that better counsels will prevail and a "Political Union" be inaugurated immediately to keep us in touch with current politics and to rouse our surprise spirit of loyalty and patriotism to action in voicing our country's aspirations and grievances in conjunction with our sister communities—Yours, etc.

T. P. BOYCE.

Camp, Belgaum,
July, 3.

(Continued from Column 6.)

tial work to provide for immediate needs 15.000.

Total 9,45,000; 5,76,000.

7. Establishment, etc., at 17 per cent. 1,60,000; 98,000.

Total: 11,05,000; 6,74,000.

After the execution of these partial works at a cost of about 7 lacs, there will be a considerable improvement in the health of the city. If efficiently and expeditiously carried out these works would be completed within a year or year and a half at the most. There will then be ample time for consideration of the other questions which though important by themselves, must remain in background until the works mentioned above are completed. It will not be advisable for the citizens of Poona or for their representative Local Authority to allow their attention to be diverted from the main thing that is to be accomplished with the least possible delay.

Apart from the local importance of this Poona Drainage affair, the whole question of relations between Municipalities and Government with respect to big sanitary schemes, rules regarding contribution works, treatment received by Local Authorities from officers in charge of these works, rights of a municipality to ask for detailed accounts of money paid for their works requires closer examination in the light of experience gained by the Poona City Municipality in their new Drainage and water supply works and I reserve the same for some future occasion.—Yours, etc.

S. R. BHAGWAT.

KALINATH ROY.

VICEROY COMMUTES SENTENCE TO 3 MONTHS!

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 5.

A Punjab Government communiqué says:—His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to commute the sentence of rigorous imprisonment passed on Kali Nath Roy, late Editor of the "Tribune," from two years to three months.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD AND POONA DRAINAGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with great interest a letter regarding Poona Drainage in today's issue of your paper. Your correspondent has referred to my lecture on the health of Poona City delivered at that place on 30th May, 1919, and it is desirable that I should clearly state what Poona City immediately wants to improve its present wretched condition. The condition of the city is getting worse every day and any delay in the completion of the works of vital importance will necessarily have its toll of human life. There were several works constructed in connection with the Poona Drainage and water supply schemes before the estimates for them were sanctioned and the plea put forward was nothing but urgency. Under the circumstances it is a wonder why no serious attempt is as yet being made to rectify and remedy the defects in the city portion of the Drainage works and the water-supply settling tanks in anticipation of sanction to the estimates. These incomplete and defective works are undermining the health of the city and nearly every house has its victims, but still we find that after two years we have now come to a stage of preliminary estimates only. This is probably due to the ignorance of the responsible officers about the real condition of the city or we may perhaps find a key for this delay in the remark made by a responsible officer when defending the new drainage and water supply works.

The remark reads as follows:—

"The (Poona City) municipality have got their money's worth and if they are of the opinion that they could have constructed a similar scheme themselves with less money, it was incumbent on them to seek the very liberal aid Government have given them both in money and establishment to carry out the work. If they had employed a Drainage Engineer of sufficient experience to design a scheme of this nature, the fee they would have been called upon to pay, would have been far in excess of any excess they have been called upon to pay."

"Representations of this nature can only have the effect of making Government hesitate before undertaking any work on behalf of the Municipalities at all."

When this officer is asked to prepare estimates for remedying defects or completing the work already done, it was quite natural that he should be more inclined—perhaps unintentionally—to show that the defects are negligible. I do not wish to dilate upon the advantages or disadvantage of such a policy.

It seems that Government is not as yet fully conversant with the facts relating to the Poona Drainage Works nor is it aware of the gravity of the situation. It has no exact idea of the immediate needs of the citizens of Poona. To make everything clear I may state that out of the main objects of any drainage system viz to collect, to remove and to dispose off the sullage or sewage, the first, i.e., "collection" is absolutely defective in the case of the new Poona Drainage works with the result that a large quantity of sullage soaks in or near almost every house. That is why every citizen in Poona is anxious to see that the sullage from his house is properly taken to the new street-sewers and until this is satisfactorily done he has no time to consider the problems relating to removal or disposal. This is what he is complaining about for the last two or three years and his piteous cry is now getting louder and louder, as he has at present to nurse the sick in his house practically constantly and to attend the funerals of his near and dear oftener than before. While the citizens are in these difficulties, the experts are preparing big drainage schemes involving Bhamburda, Yerandavna and areas of suburban and cantonment municipalities and inducing the city municipality to join in these schemes. This is because the experts failed in properly diagnosing the immediate needs of the city or properly understanding and appreciating the grievances of the people, and that is the reason why two precious years were lost when conditions were becoming worse. The urgent problem requiring solution is to stop the soakage of lacs of gallons of water and sullage in the subsoil near the houses and to get rid of as many of the thousands of the mosquito-breeding places distributed throughout and around the city as possible. The approximate cost of the necessary works to achieve the above object is detailed below:—

1. Lowering of Gully-traps, and remedying defects, complete work 50,000; partial work to provide for immediate needs 50,000.

2. Completing house connections, with branchlines and accessories complete work 6,14,000; partial work to provide for immediate needs 4,00,000.

3. Nagzari Nala [illegible] complete work 1,00,000; partial work to provide for immediate needs 60,000.

4. Water supply leakage prevention complete work [illegible]; partial work to provide for immediate needs 50,000.

5. Lowering 20 feet length of Jamasti Bund by about 3 feet complete work 1,000; partial work to provide for immediate needs 1,000.

6. Improving riverbed, Parvati Tank and Ambil Odha complete work 30,000; par-

(Continued in Column 5.)

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 5.

S. S. Linga—Cutbush, Karachi, July 3.
S. S. Okara—Tallent Bassein, June, 15.

DEPARTURES.

July 5.

S. S. Khyber—Picking, London.
S. S. Otuello—Newton, Hull.
S. S. Clan Lindsay—Laird, Dunkirk.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday.

S. S. Chakla—Terry, Persian Gulf.
S. S. Querimba—Le Grand, Rangoon.

The following vessel began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Heim for Aden.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and 13 cabin and 46 deck passengers, which port she had left on 3rd instant.

S. S. Okara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Okara, 3,438 tons, Captain H. W. Tallent, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on 15th ultimo.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain A. J. Perry, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Querimba:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons, Captain J. V. Le Grand, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

WEATHER REPORT.

S. S. Okara, Captain H. W. Tallent, arrived here from Rangoon, weather experienced during the voyage, high sea, strong monsoon, heavy rain.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

Saturday, 5th July, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

B	Irsmore	—	Hull	3-7-19 W & A G & Co
D	E			
	Glendrus	..	Antwerp	8-7-19 ..T M & Co
G	Martenique		Bangkok	N F ..G Arbuthnot & Co
L	Utopia		Busra	N F ..H S Shustary
M	Hunts Castle		N F	N F W & A G & Co
O	Rifunezan Maru ..		Kobe	9 7-19 ..N Kaisha
P	Faviganana		Genoa	7-7-19 ..M Italiana
Q	Lhasa	—	N F	N F ..M M & Co
	Outside			
K	Iran	—	N F	N F H Shastary & Co
L	& M			
	Nor..ni	—	N F	N F ..T M & Co
N	Bates	—	N F	N F ..M M & Co
C	& R Queennon		Huce	N F — Ralli Bros

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati	—	Marmagoa	N F	..K N & Co
Oputeo	—		N F	..A S & Co

TUBLA DOCK.

2	Okara ..	Bassin	8 7 19	..M M & Co
3	Koranna.	New York	N F	W & A G & Co
4	Porto di Alissandretta	Genoa	7 7-19	..M Italiana
5	Arjas —	Port Sudan	8-7 19	..T M & Co
6	City of Corinth	Liverpool	N F	..K N & Co
7	Burma Maru	Kobe	9-7-19	O S Kaisha
8	Itola —		N F	N F ..M M & Co
10 & 11	Gregery Apcar —	Durban	—	10-7-19 M M & Co
12	Nagoya	Japan	8-7-19	..M M & Co
	Kasara		N F	N F ..M & Co
14	Maur	Bankok	N F	— F F Completly
15	Chakla..	P Gulf	7-7-19	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCKS.

4	Chakdara	Busra	8-7-19 ..M N & Co
6	Querimba	Rangoon	8-7-19 ..M M & Co
8	City of Sparta	Karachi	N F ..K N & Co
O	W..s e	London	15-7-19 ..B K I M
14	Bandra	Busra	10-7 19 ..M M & Co
11	Culna	London	12- 7-19 ..M M & Co
13	Feuzak ta	Busra	7 7 19 ..M M Co
	Outside		
8	Hindwara	Karachi	N F ..M M Co
16	Ismalia	Calcutta	10 7 19 M & Co
14	Purnea..	Busra	12 7 9 ..M M Co
14	Bonora..	Busra	9 7 19 M M & Co
14	Jeddah..	Suez	5 7 19 T M Co
15	Jehangir	Yokahama	10-7-19 ..B I M
	Jetty end Muttra —	Busra	8-7-19 ..M M & Co.
12	Queda	Rangoon	11-7- 9 ..M N & Co
17	Karadeniz	Karachi	7-7 19 ..I M
B	P Station	Pacpeta	N F ..M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Graf Shoaganoff		N F	N F	..B I M
Varela	—	N F	N F	..M N & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Ula	—	N F	N F ..M M & Co

EXPORTS.

July 5.

S. S. City of Sparta for Liverpool, 400 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.; 100 bales cotton, V. A. Save; 100 bales cotton my, B. Meyer and Co.; 125 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 200 bales cotton waste, L. and F. Barraclough and Co.

S. S. City of Corinth for Marseilles in transit to Barcelona 200 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

S. S. China for London 700 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 300 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.; 100 bales hemp, Meerji Govindji; 50 bales hemp, J. Rustamji; 100 bales hemp, S. Permanand; 1 bale woolen carpets, Bontor and Co.; 2,000 cwts linseed, A. Durst; 5,000 cwts. linseed, Sanday and Co.; 360 cwts. gum kadaya, Gwart Lakham and Co.; 33 cwts gum myrh, 83 cwt. turmeric, 100 cwts. ginger S. Gordhandas and Sons; 385 cwts. palmyre fibre 69 bales coir yarn Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 20 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 20 bales cow hides Laduk Hoosain, 150 cwts. turmeric, 192 cwts. coffee, H. Esmail and Co.; 20 bales calf hides, goat skins, Alladin Cassam; 1,171 cwts. gum kadaya, Shivjee Khetsee and Co.; 50 bales hemp, Khimji Visram and Co.

S. S. City of Sparta for London 3,900 cwts. cotton seed, 652 cwts. soop nuts, J. Ramdas and Co.

S. S. Kingsmere for Hull, 20,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.; 6,003 cwts. rapeseed, 84,064 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Korana for New York, 1,000 cwts. turmeric 499 cwts. ginger, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Korana for Boston 12 bales sheep skins, Alladin Cassam.

S. S. Portode Alessandretta for Genoa 78 cwts. Colombo roots, 100 cwts. nutmegs, B. G. Gorio and Co.

S. S. Cylendha for Antwerp 701 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts. rapeseed, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.

S. S. Jahangir for Kobe 200 bales cotton, Miraimal Motilal and Co.; 250 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.; 600 bales cotton, Ynasa Cotton Trading Co.; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 1,700 bales cotton, Goshokabushiki Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, Mitsu Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Kifunezan Maru for Kobe 300 bales cotton, Samabhai Nathoobhai and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Jethabhai Dewji and Co.; 75 cwts. Colombo roots, Shamji Pasoo and Co.

S. S. Burma Maru for Kobe 500 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 200 cases camphor, E. H. Esmail and Co.

S. S. Jahangir for Osaka 450 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.; 1,011 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Mitsu Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Burma Maru for Yokkaichi, 600 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Nagoya for Shanghai 300 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Thasa Cotton Trading Co.; 100 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.; 300 bales cotton grey twist Sassoon J. David and Co.; 300 bales cotton grey twist, Currimbhoy and Co.; 100 bales cotton grey twist, M. H. Dehdashti; 300 bales cotton grey yarn, Tata Sons and Co.; 250 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Burma Maru for Hongkong in transit to Shanghai, 200 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

July 5.

S. S. City of Corinth from Glasgow—Agents Killick Nixon and Co., 516 bales paper; 28 cases cotton reels; 25 cases sauce; 50 bags asestos composition; 40 bags fossil meal composition; 7 cases heads; 58 bdls 25 nos. W. L. Galugas tubes; 136 c. i. cisterns; 3 boxes, 105 cases biscuits, 523 bdls galv. sheets; 250, 1,374 pieces c. i. r. w. pipes; 75 r. w. pipes; 200 bags, 3 cps. fire clay, 18 pieces valves, 14 cases wine, 5 cases cotton velvet, 202 kegs nails, 2,147 bdls. steel sheets, 328 pieces steel plates, 7 cases, 9,000 bricks, 117 tags, 55 cases rivets, 20 bdls. steel tubes, 45 cases aluminum circles, 10 cks. dry colour, 12 bdls. shovels, 1,038 bars, 349 bdls steel, 91 ringle, 25 bdls. w. i. black gas tubes, 270 pieces c. i. pipes, 25 cks. copperas, 50 cks. green copperas, 7 cases cotton net, 552 bundles coal tar, 51 tons pig iron, 4,212 cases 19 bundles 1 case whisky, 105 cases ginger wine, 10 cases pol paste, 11 cases plate glass, 67 plain black steel tubes, 20 half bundles 163 bundles alc, 10 cases cotton handkerchief, 104 cases coal pitch, 149 d/s disinfectant fluid, 3 cases meandescent-mantles, 8 bales pieces cottons, 354 bales, 162 cases cotton, 10 kegs tartaric acid, 2 cases stationery, 2 bales grease, 20 chs. enamel, 80 d/s bitumastu solution, 26 bales, 47 cases cotton yarn, 5 cases coloured glass, 115 d/s magnesium chloride, 11 bales bleached cottons, 70 cases 6 bales pieces dyed cotton, 17 bales printed cottons, 6 cases vinegar essence, 423 bdls steel hoops, 10 cases parsley flour, 20 cases 3,250 boxes soap, 112 cases glycerine, 4 cases cycle lamps, 6 cases plate glass pieces, 266 bales 148 cases cotton piece-goods, 3 cks. 32 bags bolts, 93 bxs. floor tiles, 29 chs. glazed tiles, 100 boxes quaker oats, 1,818 boxes tin plates, 151 cases toilet soap, 10 cases corn flour, 5 bales woolen p. goods, 6 bales cotton tissues, 3,560 bdls. steel baling hoops, 30 cases glass plain flat sheet, 13 brls. 52 cks. salammoniac, 10 bales, 2 cases cotton fents, 15 cks tiles, 7 cases drugs, 2 cases cotton towel, 39 bales cottons piece-goods, 2 cases cotton wool, 168 d/s bleaching powder, 207 d/s caustic soda, 203 bags broken tiles, 15 chs bacons, 2 cases powdered caustic, 20 cases healds and reeds, 6 cases cotton goods, 5 cases tinned meats, 17 d/s sodium sulphide, 100 cases lime juice, 17 c/s 18 chs. oil, 5 cases cigarettes, 29 sk cases, 274 bags bottles, 45 kegs Glaubers salt, 177 bales writing paper, 68 bales printing paper, 210 boxes 64 cases window glass, 7 cases handkerchiefs, 50 cases y. metal sheathing, 5 cases copper sheathing, 3 cases toilet requisites, 9 cases perfumed spirits, 910 kegs bicarb soda, 9 cases healds and reeds, 165 d/s oil, 300 d/s fluid disinfectant, 5 cases artificial silk and cottons mixed, 4 bales wool serge piece goods, 3 cases, 76 bales bleached cotton piece goods, 5 bales dyed cotton yarn, 75 crts. 5 chs. 8 hds. 1b cases 3 hogshead, eware.

S. S. Nore from London—Agents M. M. and Co., 53 pkgs. eware, cofty, drugs, chemicals etc., 10 pkgs drappery, staly seed, etc., 14 cases starch, 21 cases cocoa, 12 bales, 8 cases stationery, 12 cks. ivory, 4 cases essential oil chloroform, 3 cases, 10 kg., electt lamp, 3 cases chemicals, glassware etc., 4 cases, evans throat pastillas, 4 pkgs. stationery and paper, 184 cases biscuits, 2 cases steel tubing burners, 15 brls. 12 pkgs corks, 2 cases toilet soap, 22 cases mixed drapery etc., 2 cases ship lamps, 5 cases woolen, hosiery, hat etc., 4 cases woolens, stationery habdy, 20 chs. 100 cases nickel, 9 cases glass test tubes ironware, etc., confectionery, 2 cases perfumery, 4 cases med spirits, 5 cks. soap, 1,170 kegs paint, 100 cases gun, 10 cases corn flour, 2 cases sealing wax, 2 cases tooth powder, 2 cases stick fast paste, 50 kgs. mineral waters, 2 pkgs woolens, 9 cases cigarettes, 164 cases dry colour, 13 cases gas mantles, 5 cases, 10 bales piece goods.

S. S. Queda from Rangoon—Agents M. M. and Co., 140,924 bags rice, 485 bars pig lead, 200 cases, 950 bdls candles, 2,000 bags millet.

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SIMLA, July 5.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

The Bay current has given some heavy falls of rain in Burma and North-East India, while Arabian Sea current has given widespread light rain in the Peninsula and central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Central India, the west Coast of the Peninsula, and Mysore, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, east Rajputana and Gujarat. A few falls also occurred in Orissa, United Provinces, east Punjab, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Mergui and Toungoo two inches, Moulmein three, Bassein and Diamond Island one and a half, Kyaukpyu seven, Akyab ten, Bhamo one, Myitkyina three, Cherrapunji six, Cox's Bazar and Chittagong three; Narayanganj and Barisal two, Jalpaiguri six, Ranchi one, Benares two, Roorkee one and a half, Agra a quarter, Ambala and Simla one, Udaipur three-quarters, Jaipur Rajkot, Verawal and Ahmedabad a quarter, Pachmarhi and Mangalore one and half, Calicut one, Madras two.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Bihar and United Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 5th July 1919.	Total since 1st June, 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 5th July. 1917	1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ...	0 27	31 57	16 9	13 44
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ...	0 20	34 18	18 9	10 12
Esplanade (Govt. Tel. Hospital)	0 23	34 07	17 98	12 95
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ...	0 14	35 91	17 76	15 41
Kemp & Co. (Cumballa Hill) ..	--	--	--	--

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 4th July 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29 666 Inch.
Temperature of Air	83.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.5 "
Dew Point	78.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.883 "
Ratient of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	4.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.6 "
Minimum do.	79.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind	212 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.46 Inch.
Total fall during month	8.15 "
do. year	31.64 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th	0.4 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h	m	ft	in	July	h	m	ft	in
Sat.	5	m 4	40	24	6	5	m 10	2	20	4
Sun.	6	m 5	25a	25	7	6	m 11	14a	18	7
Mon.	7	m 5	44	24	5	6	m 11	0	21	3
		6	9a	24	11					
Tues.	8	m 7	0	24	2	7	m 0	10	18	8
		6	3a	24	5		0	25a	21	5
Wed.	9	m 8	27	24	7	8	m 1	9	18	6
		7	9a	24	2		1	47a	21	6
Thurs.	10	m 9	53	25	1	9	m 2	1	18	3
		8	18a	24	3		2	52a	21	4
Fri.	11	m 10	9	26	1	10	m 2	49	17	7
		9	21a	24	7		3	46a	20	9
		m 10	46	28	10	11	m 3	33	17	1
		10	10a	25	2		4	32a	20	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July 5 (Saturday)	Sunrise	6h. 6m.	Sunset	7h. 20m.
" 6 (Sunday)	"	6h. 7m.	"	7h. 20m.
" 7 (Monday)	"	6h. 7m.	"	7h. 20m.
" 8 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 7m.	"	7h. 20m.
" 9 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 8m.	"	7h. 20m.
" 10 (Thursday)	"	6h. 8m.	"	7h. 20m.
" 11 (Friday)	"	6h. 8m.	"	7h. 19m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	5d.	8h.	47·8m. a.m.
Full Moon	12d.	11h.	33·2m. a.m.
Last quarter	20d.	4h.	31·0m p.m.
New Moon	27d.	10h.	51·4m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 5th July, 1919, was 29.949 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 5th July, 1919, giving data for the proceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.97in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the east Punjab and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in the north Punjab. Day temperature is generally above normal, the excess ranging up to 11 deg. at Rawalpindi; night temperature is considerably above normal in the north Punjab, the excess being 12 deg. at Rawalpindi, but is below normal at Ambala and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.37in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Both day and night temperatures are slightly above the average in the east of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.32in. of rain and Mount Abu 0.17in. Skies are clear in the north and are moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind. Temperature is above the average in the north of the division, the maximum rising to 117 deg. F. at Jacobabad yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south of Gujarat and of Kathiawar and in Central India West; Veraval has had 0.34in., Rajkot 0.20in., Surat 0.15in., Ahmedabad 0.37in., Neemuch 0.13in., and Indore 0.21in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.17in., of rain and Saugor 0.48in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in the northwestern districts. Day temperature has again risen and is now nearly normal everywhere; night temperature is in excess at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.27in., Ratnagiri 0.38in. and Karwar 0.43in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.20in. of rain and Bisamatad 0.11in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess and day temperature is in defect. Poona.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Central India West and the south of Gujarat and of Kathiawar, and local on the Madras coast, the northwest of the Central Provinces, Rajputana, the east Punjab and the west of the United Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Mysore, the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. Temperature is high in the Punjab and the adjacent districts of Sind and Rajputana.

A general decrease of rainfall appears probable to the north of latitude 20 deg. N.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 4th July 1919.

With the disappearance of the storm the activity of both the monsoon currents has decreased. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and the west coast of the Peninsula, and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the west of the United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point, Moulmein, four inches; Akyab one and a half; Myitkyina two; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar one; Chittagong two; Darbhanga one; Dehra Dun, Mussoorie one and a half; Udaipur a quarter; Mercara one.

Temperature has again risen in the Northwest Frontier Provinces and the north Punjab, the highest reading recorded yesterday being one hundred and thirteen degrees at Peshawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on SATURDAY, the 5th of July, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Dec. 3rd	93.5	82.6	64		0.1	
Jask	93.4	82.5	54		0.1	—0.07
Muskat	--	--	--		--	--
Do. (	--	--	--		--	--
PUNJAB—						
Multan	109.2	79.5	55		0	—0.85
Rawalpindi	103.5	86.4	41		0.38	—2.35
Lahore	104.5	82.9	54		0	—2.21
Sibsar	104.5	85.4	64		0.12	—2.06
Ambala	100.7	72.1	67		1.06	—4.09
Delhi	97.6	83.6	76		0	—4.14
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.6	81.9	83	0.02	0.85	—2.50
Mainpuri	89.3	80.3	82	0.72	1.11	—2.98
Jhansi	93.8	78.8	92	0.76	2.14	—3.82
Cawnpore	93.8	81.0	76	--	1.35	—2.59
Allahabad	97.7	80.9	66	--	1.76	—4.34
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	111.1	92.6	50	--	0	—0.31
Karachi	86.2	82.9	88	--	0	—1.07
Ajmer	94.0	80.3	80	0.13	0.56	—2.48
Jaipur	95.5	81.3	69	--	1.18	—1.91
Kotah	88.6	79.6	78	0.24	2.47	+0 19
Mount Abu	77.2	69.2	90	0.3	2.32	—5.65
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Rahuj	91.8	80.9	74	--	0.49	—1.82
Dwarka	88.8	80.6	87	0.75	0.90	—2.18
Verival	81.8	79.8	91	--	1.84	—3.12
Rajkot	91.1	79.4	82	--	2.20	—2.25
Bhavnagar Para	94.8	77.8	75	0.08	2.64	—2.92
Surat	86.0	77.8	85	0.76	13.71	+3.06
Ahmedabad	92.6	79.2	82	--	2.92	—3.01
Deesa	91.2	81.5	81	--	4.65	+1.25
Neemuch	81.9	75.9	88	0.31	2.83	—2.22
Indore	84.3	74.1	90	0.22	14.09	+7.25
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	93.9	76.5	84	0.46	7.66	—2.03
Saugor	94.0	75.0	89	--	5.41	—2.78
Hoshangabad	94.0	75.9	84	0.07	14.66	+7.41
Khandwa	89.4	76.0	80	0.14	9.07	+2.66
Akola	90.5	72.9	78	0.38	11.4	+5.07
Amraoti	85.8	73.8	84	0.03	8.26	+0.66
Nagpur	94.0	74.2	79	0.05	12.59	+9.62
Chanda	90.8	78.0	63	--	16.16	+7.48
Raipur	86.7	77.4	81	--	27.51	+17.48
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.2	79.9	87	0.55	21.30	+8 95
Ratnagiri	84.7	76.1	82	0.12	30 21	+5.49
Marmugao	85.3	--	89	0.	23.49	+9.11
Karwar	80.9	76.6	87	0.43	24.11	+6.05
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Belgaum	90.2	76.0	69	--	6.85	+1.28
Malegaon	95.5	70.9	99	--	7.18	+1.66
Ahmednagar	93.0	72.3	82	0.02	4.04	—1.68
Poona	89.5	70.9	74	--	11.18	+5.81
Sholapur	87.2	71.2	76	--	4.61	+1.13
Bijapur	75.5	69.5	91	0.53	11.02	+3.15
Belgaum	89.2	71.8	86	0.04	4.66	—1.82
Aurangabad	92.2	74.9	77	--	8.01	+1.47
Hyderabad (Deccan)	89.4	72.8	76	0.21	11.35	+6.06
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	83.2	72.7	87	3.33	25.24	—16.77
Calicut	76.1	74.1	97	0.42	27.11	—11.65
Cochin	84.7	73.6	90	0.66	26 06	—6.97
Colombo	85.7	74.7	95	--	3.48	—4.70
MADRAS (INCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96.2	80.2	70	--	4.92	—1.12
Bellary	93.2	76.1	68	--	2.67	—0.52
Cuddapah	100.8	78 5	64	--	3.64	+0.22
Madras	102.2	82.6	64	--	2.50	+0.16
Bangalore	91.1	65.7	46	--	3.24	+0.11
Coimbatore	87.5	70.2	73	--	1.47	—0.41
Trichinopoly	97.2	72.1	58	--	1.12	—0.45
Nagapatam	89.6	79.9	70	--	3.22	+1.76

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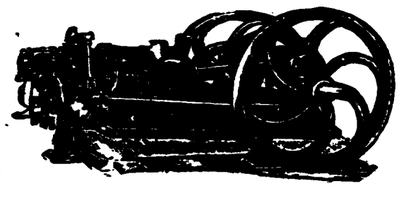

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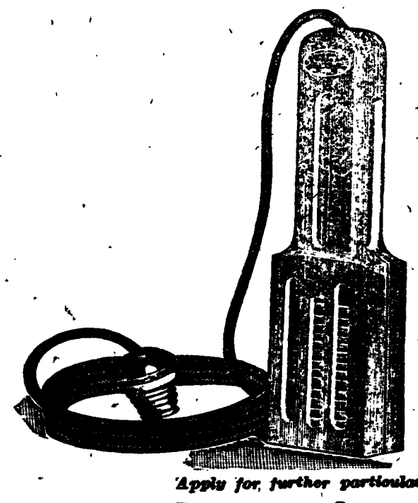

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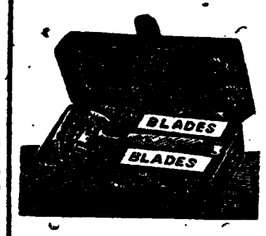

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